

# HANDBOOK OF PSYCHOLOGICAL LITERATURE

C. M. LOUTTIT<sup>\*</sup>  
Indiana University

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*By*

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To  
GERTRUDE NOBLE  
Teacher, Counsellor, Friend.





## PREFACE

This work grew out of a lack keenly felt by myself and many of my contemporaries in the graduate school. The literature of psychology is so voluminous and so widely scattered that professional men, as well as students, are often at a loss when searching for material on subjects with which they are not familiar. While no work, short of an exhaustive and well indexed bibliography, can adequately open the ramifying paths of the scientific and technical literature it is hoped that this handbook may find a valued place in the library of all who are working in psychology.

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The learned investigator only experiments after having read nearly everything that is known about the question. Before undertaking a piece of work, he wishes to know all that has been written about it in France or in other countries.

This fullness of learning rather paralyses his initiative; for in the immense and confused storehouse of scientific documents, there is scarcely a subject that has not been already broached. The original worker, if he is not learned, is liable to repeat experiments which have already been done; then afterwards he is obliged to state with regret that someone has been before him, and has observed many years ago the phenomena with the discovery of which he was flattering himself. That is bad enough even when one has not yet published anything; but it is painful when one has published, as new, something which was already known, and when some not too well-disposed colleague unearths the account of it which has been overlooked. The well-informed worker does not expose himself to these rebuffs. On the other hand, he may know too much about what has been printed by others to be truly original himself. Perhaps it would be better never to publish an experiment except after profound study of the appropriate bibliography, and yet not to encumber oneself with too much knowledge before experimenting.

—RICHEL (1927).



# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

“How much useful information is lost by the scattered forms in which it is ushered to the world. How many solitary students spend half their lives in making discoveries, which had been perfected a century before their time, for want of a condensed exhibition of what is known.”—BUFFON.

Fruitful psychological research requires not only a problem, and skill in experimental methods, but also an adequate knowledge of what has been done previously on the specific problem and the general field in which it falls. In many instances this knowledge of what has been done is neglected. Graham Lusk (1930) says in regard to metabolic research, “The younger generation wishes to do a few metabolism experiments of its own and to draw conclusions without any knowledge of the background of accumulated evidence which may render the conclusions invalid.” In our own science Spearman (1930) tells that, “About it (ideopresentation), I continued to amass observations in a patient though desultory manner for twenty years. Then came my downfall. Chancing finally upon the works of Husserl, I discovered that in there the cream of my results had been forestalled. So all my accumulated material went perforce to the scrap heap.” (p. 310).

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Statements such as these are strong arguments for the value of an intelligent acquaintanceship with the scientific literature. The printed records, preserved in books and journals, are the sources from which the research worker *must* draw facts and principles and from which he *may* draw inspiration and counsel.

Science is the expansion and organization of the "known." Its boundary with the "unknown" is irregular; here are areas of great extent clearly marked, here long isolated arms reaching out, and here only the faint blazing of trails. This boundary is in unstable equilibrium, and the most potent factor in stopping the encroachment of the "unknown" is the printed word which charts even the established areas and keeps permanent the faintest blazes in the direction of the "unknown."

Undoubtedly it is true that the spread of printing during the last half of the fifteenth century was due to the demand for more knowledge. It is equally true, however, that the growth of knowledge has in no small measure depended upon the printed word. The books of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries not only served to guide later work, but they suggested problems. Science has been and is a dynamic integration of the results of many investigations. It is hard to imagine how this integration could have taken place without a means of permanent recording as convenient and as cheap as printing.



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But literature is not valuable alone to the growth of science, it is a most serviceable tool to the individual worker. As illustration let us take two questions, one of which is relatively simple, the other complex, yet both are narrow enough to be considered workable problems. For the former suppose we ask the question, "What is the lethal dose of morphine?" We could solve this experimentally in a perfectly easy way. However, it is much more economical to look the answer up in a medical dictionary. As the more complex problem we might ask, "What are the psychogalvanic phenomena accompanying mental arithmetic?" In this case it is hardly to be expected that we will find a final answer in the literature. Problems of methodology alone have an importance as great as, if not greater than, the original question. Yet in this case also we will find it economical to search the literature for facts to guide our approach. The more complex the question the more varied are the problems involved. It is with just such problems that much time can be saved, and much discouragement avoided by profiting by the errors and success of those who have previously undertaken investigations of some of these factors.

Acquaintanceship with the literature both old and new makes for sound scholarship. It is not sufficient to use the literature when engaged on a specific problem, "One must read broadly of many things in order to think deeply on one thing."

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The perspective gained by wide reading of books and journals gives a viewpoint that is not narrow and makes for a philosophy that is not pedantic.

Recognizing the value of literature, however, is but the first step in its intelligent use. It must be realized that the psychological literature does not consist of a few hundred books but of thousands, nor of a few common journals, but of hundreds, nor of a few thousand articles but of tens of thousands. As is later suggested, the number of papers of psychological value may be conservatively estimated as over 100,000. The catalog cards for the books in the Library of Congress classed as BF, Psychology, number around 5,000 and this division by no means contains all the literature that is of importance. Of course these figures may seem small when compared to similar ones for chemistry, biology, or the social sciences as indicated by the number of abstracts published yearly for each, but they are of sufficient magnitude to make it impossible for one individual to know the whole field with any degree of thoroughness.

In addition to the mere bulk of the literature its manner of appearance and organization presents difficulties. The greater portion appears, of course, in psychological books and journals. However, periodicals in philosophy and the biological and social sciences are replete with pertinent papers; anatomy and physiology contribute a large

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share; technical and business papers, religious, educational and charitable journals, periodicals in physics and astronomy, to mention only a few, add to the volume. The list is not limited to books and regular periodicals; we must include the multitudinous publications of governments, universities, other educational organizations, research and social welfare agencies, clinics, hospitals, and a host of related institutions. Not only does the literature appear in many bibliographical forms but it is widely distributed geographically. From England to China, from Sweden to South Africa, from Canada to Brazil literature is being published or has been published in the field. The mere geographic distribution, however, is not as serious a barrier as the number of languages. English, French and German, as every graduate student knows, are necessary if one is to read even the more important literature of his own field. But one must not be misled by thinking that these are the only languages in which papers appear. In the list of journals forming appendix 1 of this book will be found titles in at least fifteen languages, and I am not at all satisfied that the list is exhaustive. Of course, it is not expected that one learn all these languages but with a reasonably good knowledge of the major three several of the others are not too difficult. In any case it must be remembered that papers do appear in other tongues. The abstract journals make an

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effort to include many of these and they are successful in a large measure. It would be a distinct service to the science if the person who reads one or more of the minor languages could contribute abstracts of papers in these languages to *Psychological abstracts*.

In connection with the reading of a foreign language one can hardly do better than to quote Titchener's advice to students from the preface of his *Experimental psychology—Quantitative student's manual* (1905). "It is probable, then, that the first essay which you are called upon to write in connection with the course will demand a reading of French and German, as well as of English, sources. If you are familiar with the foreign languages, well and good. If you are not, do not on that account lose heart, or ask for another assignment. Set to work, on the basis of your school knowledge and *read* the references. You are not required, by this Course, to become a fluent linguist, or to acquire a literary appreciation of French and German style; you are required simply to read and understand certain prose passages which have a technical and therefore a limited vocabulary. If needs must, take a few private lessons in the less familiar language from some graduate student who knows both the language and psychology. At any rate, make up your mind that by the end of the term you are going to read French and German psychology with

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accuracy and with some ease. The task is much less formidable than it looks, and every half-hour spent upon it counts." (p. x).

It is the purpose of this work to present a simple and preliminary orientation in the literature. As the first step we will present a type classification as suggested by Mellon (1928). It is evident, of course, that these divisions are not mutually exclusive but that they do represent sufficiently specific types to be useful.

I. *Primary sources.* These are devoted mainly to original articles and are essentially unorganized, i. e., many topics may be represented in any given volume. They may be divided into:

1. *Periodicals* having more or less regular dates of issue, with several issues forming a volume. (cf. Chap. III.)

2. *Institution publications* usually consisting of independent "bulletins," perhaps consecutively numbered and treating a single topic. These may be issued by (a) governments, (b) universities, (c) research or other institutions. (cf. Chap. IV.)

3. *Miscellaneous publications* under which heading are included trade catalogues, independent pamphlets, etc. (cf. Chap. VII.)

II. *Secondary sources.* These are essentially organized expositions of material appearing in the primary sources. They may be divided into:

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1. *Reference works* including encyclopedias, handbooks, dictionaries, tables, and textbooks. Each of these has peculiar characteristics, although there may be overlapping in function. (cf. Chap. V.)

2. *Literature guides* serve to direct search for material on specific topics and afford a clearing house of information. We recognize four types (a) indexes, (b) bibliographies, (c) abstract journals, and (d) review journals. (cf. Chap. VI.)

### PROCEDURE

The details of searching literature show great variation from worker to worker. There are some suggestions, however, that may prove helpful, and here as elsewhere it is wise to form good habits.

Before undertaking any investigation it is necessary to have a problem. But the problem must be carefully considered. It must not be too broad, e. g. we could hardly expect to solve the question, "What is the nature of emotion?" at least in an ordinary working lifetime, but we can select a phase of the general problem and work on it. Thus, the first necessity is to have the problem narrowed to workable limits. Secondly, there must be some assurance that the problem can be solved, or that investigation will lead toward solution. Thirdly, the solution of the problem, if it

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is solved, should fit into the structure of science in general.

Probably the wisest first step in tracing literature after the problem is settled is to find a review of the general field. This will serve to give orientation and enable the investigator to see his problem in relation to a whole and not as an isolated task. In this connection Louttit's (1928) *Bibliography of bibliographies in psychology, 1900-1927* which lists probably all of the more important reviews published during the period covered, will be found useful. The issues of the *Psychological bulletin* are, of course, invaluable for the review articles they contain. Various handbooks and other reference works discussed in a later chapter are also useful.

While reading such a general article it is well to start a bibliography. This task cannot be done too carefully, and of greatest importance is the manner of citation. Above all they must be clear and complete. To refer to an article as "Jones, E. N., JEP, July 1927" is worthless. The exact manner of citation is a question to be decided by the writer, or in the case of publication by the editor. Whether the volume number is to be in ordinary or bold-face type, in Arabic or Roman numerals, followed by a colon, semicolon, or comma, where the year date is to appear, and similar questions are relatively unimportant, yet they have caused a good deal of discussion. The reader

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may be interested in reading several articles published in *Science* on this question.<sup>1</sup> Regardless of the typographic arrangement every citation must be complete. For journal articles they should include the name of the author, the full title of the article, the journal (using accepted abbreviations), the year, volume, and number of the first and last pages. If the paging is complete for each number and not continuous throughout the volume it is necessary to give the month or number of issue referred to. For books the citation should include author's name, title, place of publication, publisher (this is often omitted), date and number of pages. The formula for publications of institutions is the same as that for books with the addition of any serial numbers. The following examples will make these three types clear.

1. Journal article.—Rockwell, J. G. The thyroid gland. *Psychol. Bull.* 1928, 25: 341-360.

2. Book.—Pintner, Rudolph. Intelligence testing; methods and results. New York: Holt, new ed., 1931, xii+ 555 p.

3. Bulletin.—Reece, Ernest James. State documents for libraries. Urbana, Ill.: University of Illinois, 1915, 163 p. (University of Illinois Bulletin, vol. xii, no. 36.)

For personal use the bibliographic references need not be as complete as these, but if they are

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<sup>1</sup>*Science*, 1925, 62:419-420; 63:68-69, 231-232, 456-457, 596; 1926, 64:279-280.



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not made complete at first they must be checked and completed before publication and this is time consuming. In published bibliographies the lack of any one of the items mentioned introduces the possibility of error in tracing the reference. Omission of the title in a reference is inexcusable; the user has no idea what the citation is about and must waste time turning back to the text to discover in what connection the reference was made.

The most satisfactory and universal method of recording bibliographies is on 3x5 cards. The data given above should be entered and a short annotation characterizing the work will be found valuable. Such bibliographic cards should be made for permanent use. Many students have found when they are later engaged in teaching or research that bibliographies made in preparing seminar papers, term papers and in the preparation of the dissertation are extremely useful. Cards so accumulated require surprisingly little storage space and repay many times their cost.

While it has been suggested that brief annotations be made on the bibliographic cards these must not be substituted for full notes. Note-taking is an art to be learned early in one's career. It is wise neither to copy verbatim, nor to make a list of isolated words. While reading one should be thinking of the connection of the paper with the investigation in hand. Notes should then be made,

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in one's *own words*, which include pertinent data and point out possible connections to the research. Such suggestions made at the time of reading will later prove time savers and may afford valuable experimental leads. Although suggestions may be made the method of taking notes is largely a matter of individual preference. Fundamentally notes should be reasonably complete, systematic and readily available.

Note-taking on loose sheets of paper, odd scraps, margins or fly-leaves of books, etc., should be tabu; the chances of loss are too great. The two most satisfactory media for note-taking are cards and notebooks. Each has advantages and disadvantages. Cards may be conveniently filed for future reference and through their use a valuable reference file may be built up. Notebooks, especially bound ones, keep all the material on a single project in order with little danger of loss. However, unless considerable time is spent in indexing the notebook its use after several years is somewhat difficult.

The best size card to use for notes is largely a matter of opinion. As mentioned earlier the 3x5 size is the best for bibliography and they are serviceable for short notes. Probably 5x8 cards are most satisfactory for taking notes and they may also be used to paste clippings or pictures to and thus make a most useful file. The intermediate card size, 4x6, is preferred by some because they

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are not too large for bibliography and yet are large enough to enable long notes to be recorded. There is no serious objection, of course, to using two or more of these sizes for different purposes.

Loose-leaf notebooks have a 5x8 or other page size may be used to advantage in note-taking and later the pages may be filed as cards. Bound notebooks have a serious disadvantage in that it is difficult to find material in them, although a simple index will largely overcome this fault. Their permanence makes them desirable. For notes on laboratory work, especially, bound books are to be recommended as the protocols of a series of experiments may be kept together and there is little danger of loss.

Library research requires time; perhaps that is why it is so often neglected. Methods of searching should be so organized that the most pertinent material is secured in the shortest time. One of the first habits to form is that of fast reading and scanning. Most articles can be rapidly scanned for their viewpoint and content and then if they prove valuable can be carefully studied. Learn early to husband your time, and literature searching will not require a disproportionate amount.

The first steps have been mentioned: narrow your problem and state it clearly, then read a good review in the general field. From the review and from a good bibliography, if one is available, a list of references can be started. The next step

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is to examine all of the pertinent articles, reading or studying them and accumulating notes. Do not depend too much on abstracts; these may take the place of scanning but they cannot serve the purpose of the original of an important paper. All additional references from such original articles should be listed. Sooner or later a point will be reached when the majority of references newly come upon will be duplicates of those already collected. An abundance of such cross-references is a fair indication that the field has been well covered. However, it is perhaps not wise to stop immediately. Some time may well be spent in browsing. Glance through textbooks, handbooks and journals in related fields. It is often surprising in what unexpected places very useful material is found.

## CHAPTER II

### JOURNAL LITERATURE

The most extensive and surely the most important primary sources of literature for the scientist are the journals and other periodical publications. In introducing this subject we can do no better than to follow Crane and Patterson (1927) in quoting from Reid (1924). The psychologist, while reading this passage must substitute "psychology" or its derivations wherever "chemistry" or its derivations appear.

"By reading the journals the student sees science in the making and observes how one fact is added to another as bricks are laid in a wall, though in science the structure is never finished nor does it grow according to blue prints previously prepared. . . . The student should cultivate the habit of reading them (journals). Of course, he cannot read all of the journals that are published even if he has access to them, but he can browse through several, at least reading the articles which appeal to him most. . . . To be sure the research chemist spends a large part of his time searching the literature for things that bear directly on his own problem and necessarily so, but he cannot afford so to narrow himself as to see one small segment of chemistry. The man

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of one idea has not the whole idea, for his one idea is incomplete without its relations to other ideas; the zenith is related to the whole horizon. One must read broadly of many things in order to think deeply on one thing. The research chemist must read everything about his own field but he cannot afford to neglect the rest of chemical literature. It is remarkable how much light is thrown on a problem from distant sources; one can hardly read a piece of investigation of any sort without finding something that suggests an idea about his own problem."

For the discussion of this chapter we shall define a journal as a periodical publication, appearing more or less regularly, which devotes the major portion of its space to original articles. It is impossible to define exact boundaries but this definition aims to exclude (1) monographic series issued by governmental and other agencies, and the publications of Universities, (2) abstracts or bibliographic journals. The first of these are to be considered in the next chapter, while the latter will be found in Chapter V.

### DESCRIPTION OF JOURNALS

The contents of journals may be roughly divided into several divisions. The first and most important of these is the section for original articles, i. e., reports of experimentation, theoretical discussion and the like, to which most space is devoted. A

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second important division is that of reviews which usually consist of more or less critical reviews of current books and in some instances includes brief abstracts of material in current journals. A third division, known usually as "Notes," including very short papers, notices of meetings, short reports of scientific meetings, etc., is a feature of many journals. Some journals devote a few pages to current news of the profession, while fewer still regularly publish editorials.

The periodicity of publication varies considerably with monthly, bi-monthly and quarterly issues being the most common. Some journals, notably monograph series in America, and most of the German periodicals are published irregularly. In such cases the volume consists of a certain number of pages regardless of the time during which they appear.

The pages of successive numbers of each volume (yearly or otherwise) are numbered consecutively rather than each number being paged separately as is the case with most popular magazines. A title page, table of contents, and index accompanies the last number of each volume, so that when bound the volume has the format of a book.

## DISTRIBUTION OF JOURNALS

The literature of psychology, like that of many other sciences is to be found in widely scattered journals. Psychological materials comprise a large

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portion of the journals of psychiatry, psychoanalysis, education, philosophy, child-study, physiology, and neurology; many articles are to be found in periodicals of general science, biology, zoology, anthropology, genetics, medicine, etc.; while several of the better class of popular magazines carry not-too-popular articles on psychological subjects. The fact that papers appear in such widely separated media makes it impossible to be familiar with the whole literature. Still, even an acquaintanceship with the breadth of the literature may enable us to find clues in places least suspected.

The list of journals in appendix 1 includes 1,084 titles, the majority of which have been taken from the *Union List of serials in libraries of the United States and Canada*. This list (cf. page 29) which was published in 1927, includes approximately 75,000 titles from which I selected those which seemed to me of greatest importance in psychology. These selections were supplemented by titles from the *Psychological index* for 1922, the third volume of *Psychological abstracts*, 1929, and various minor sources, e. g., book-sellers' catalogs, bibliographies, personal correspondence,<sup>1</sup> etc.

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<sup>1</sup>As a means of securing information regarding literature published in some of the less available languages and smaller countries I corresponded with several national libraries from ten of which I received useful information. The following are the libraries which generously cooperated with me: Society of Cultural Relations with Foreign Coun-



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Louttit (1931) published an analysis of an earlier list of 780 titles. Table I presents data showing the distribution of these titles by subject and country. The subject divisions are empirical rather than logical. In each case but two, the group name is descriptive. The exceptions are "Sense organs" which includes ophthalmology and otology, and "Psychiatry" which includes nervous and mental diseases and mental hygiene. Journals devoted to two or more subjects have been credited with the proper fraction under each heading. The column headed "miscellaneous countries" includes China, Australia, and South American countries as well as the newer countries of central Europe.

It would seem a safe *a priori* assumption that the number of journals published in a given country is closely related to the number of men working in that country. To test this assumption the rank correlation between the number of extinct and current journals published in, and an estimate of the number of men who have worked or are working in, thirteen of the major countries was determined.

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tries, Moscow, U. S. S. R.; Statsbiblioteket, Aarhus, Denmark; National Library of Peiping, Peiping, China; Public Library, Museums and National Gallery of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia; Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico, Mexico City, Mexico; Imperial Library, Calcutta, India; Bibliothèque de l'Assemblée Nationale de la République Tchécoslovaque, Prague, Czechoslovakia; Universitetsbiblioteket, Oslo, Norway; Riigiraamatukogu, Tallinn, Esthonia; Bibliothèque Royale de Belgique, Bruxelles, Belgium. The material in the letters from these libraries has been included in the proper sections of this book.

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TABLE I  
SUBJECT AND COUNTRY DISTRIBUTION

Subjects	U. S.	Germany	France	England	Italy	Russia	Scandinavia	Austria	Holland	Spain	Switzerland	Belgium	Japan	Miscellaneous
Psychology, General	26	46.8	10.5	5.5	4.0	5.5	3.8	1	1	1	3	1	1	7.0
Psychology, Applied	9	12.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	2.0								1.0
Psychiatry	46	46.0	16.0	9.0	26.5	18.0	1.0	2	2	3	2	4	1	5.0
Psychoanalysis	3	5.0	1.0	1.0	1.5			5						
Education	27	37.3	4.5	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.8		1	1				15.0
Physiology	6	16.5	10.0	4.0	2.0	2.0			1					1.0
Neurology	9	2.0	3.0	2.0	4.0	2.0			1	1			1	2.5
Philosophy	8	24.3	9.0	1.5	3.0	0.5	0.3			1				2.0
Child Study	14	11.0	5.0	6.0	4.0	4.0		2	1					3.0
Biology-Zoology	9	5.0	4.0	1.0	4.0	2.0	1.0							
Genetics-Eugenics	6	1.0		2.0									1	
Sense Organs	10	8.0	6.0	4.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	1	1		1			1.0
Anthropology	2	1.0	2.0	3.0	1.0									0.5
Physical Research	2	4.0	6.0	4.0										
Phrenology-Magnetism	3	1.0	8.0	3.0	1.0									1.0
General Science	6	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.0			1	1					2.0
Miscellaneous	16	10.0	6.0	5.0			1.0	1	1					
Totals	202	233	97	58	57	34	13	13	9	8	6	5	4	41
Men (Boring)	204	237	53	89	12	5	3	8	5	1	4	3	2	265

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The number of men who had been engaged in the various countries was estimated from E. G. Boring's *History of experimental psychology* (1929). From the total of 896 names in the index 265 were omitted because they belonged to periods earlier than 1800 or because they were engaged in activities other than psychology or its cognate subjects. Each of the remaining names was allocated to its respective country as shown in the last row of Table I. Of course, this criterion assumes that the number of men important enough to be included in a history is a rather accurate indication of the total number of workers. The rank correlation,  $\rho=0.86$ , between the ranks of countries represented in the *Psychological register* and in Boring's *History* to some extent corroborates this assumption. The rank correlation,  $\rho=0.89$ , between the number of journals and the number of workers is sufficiently high to indicate that the volume of publication closely follows the amount of scientific activity.

## HISTORY OF JOURNAL PUBLISHING

In addition to the subject-geographic distribution a table has been compiled showing the distribution of journals in the major countries or groups of countries over a period of 160 years. Table II presents the distribution of titles by decades; each number representing the number of periodicals appearing during at least a part of that

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decade. Germany leads with a psychological journal as early as the 1780's and increasing publication since that date. The United States began publishing only in 1820, while in the decade 1920-1929 it had 149 periodicals to Germany's 135. However, this apparent superiority may be a function of the source of material, inasmuch as more or less local journals published in the United States would be included while similar journals of foreign nations might be omitted.

TABLE II  
CHRONOLOGIC DISTRIBUTION

Decades	U. S.	Germany	England	France	Italy	Other Europe	Asia	Australia	South America	Canada	Africa
1770-79		2									
1780-89		4									
1790-99		4									
1800-09		4									
1810-19		4	1	1							
1820-29	1	3	1	3		1					
1830-39	2	4	3	6		1					
1840-49	6	5	6	8							
1850-59	4	13	6	8	1	1	1				
1860-69	8	22	5	14	3	4	1				
1870-79	13	26	11	18	7	7	1				
1880-89	24	36	14	27	17	19	1		2		
1890-99	46	71	15	47	24	27	2	1		1	
1900-09	64	104	24	61	30	29	5		6	1	1
1910-19	110	140	31	55	29	37	4	1	10	3	1
1920-29	149	135	43	25	29	42	8	4	8	5	1

### 1. *Psychology*

As mentioned above, Germany published the earliest psychological periodical included in my

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list. This journal surprisingly enough unites the two disciplines that are today considered closest by most psychologists. Its title was *Repertorium der Psychologie und Physiologie* of which two volumes appeared between 1786 and 1788. Following this was the *Psychologisches Magazin*, three volumes of which were published between 1796 and 1798. Some fifty years after the death of this second pioneer journal we find that Germany established a third, the *Archiv für die pragmatische Psychologie* with three volumes between 1851 and 1853. During this fifty year interval apparently the only journal containing the word "psychology" in its title was published in Denmark. This was probably general in nature, being entitled *Archiv for psychologie, historie, literatur og kunst*. There were thirteen volumes published between 1824 and 1830.

In England one volume of the *Proceedings* of the Psychological Society of Great Britain appeared for the years 1875 to 1879, while *Mind* started in 1876. During the decade of the 1880's journals appeared in many countries. Wundt's *Philosophisches Studien* began in 1881 and existed until 1903 after which time it was continued in the *Archiv für die gesamte Psychologie*. In France the Société de Psychologie Physiologique began its *Bulletin* in 1885 and published seven volumes to 1891. The *American journal of psychology* was founded by G. Stanley Hall in 1887. Russia began

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the *Voprosy filosofii i psikhologii* in 1889 and it continued until 1917. In this decade the *Buen deseo: periódico mensual de estudios psicológicos* was published (1884-1886) at Mantanzas, Cuba.

During the decades since the 1880's many of the journals now in existence have been founded, although there were many which continued only a few years. Examples from both of these groups are to be found in many of the smaller countries of Europe, in China, Japan and India, and in Australia.

### 2. *Mental and Nervous Diseases*

In the field of abnormal psychology we again find Germany earliest in publishing. From 1805 to 1806 three numbers of the first volume of the *Magazin für die psychische Heilkunde* appeared. Germany also has the longest lived journal of any to be considered. The *Allgemeine Zeitschrift für Psychiatrie und psychischgerichtliche Medicin* began in 1844 and is still being published.

The *American journal of psychiatry* almost rivals this record inasmuch as its precursor, the *American journal of insanity*, began also in 1844. As, however, the name and volume numbering were changed in 1921 it must be considered a broken series. This was the earliest journal on mental abnormalities to be published in America.

England published the *Journal of psychological medicine and mental pathology* between 1848 and

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1882, and founded the *Journal of mental science* in 1853. This latter is still appearing.

In France the *Journal de médecine mentale* with ten volumes between 1861 and 1870 is the pioneer. Italy started the publication of the *Archivio italiano per la malattie nervose* in 1864 and it continued for 28 volumes to 1891. The next decade saw the appearance of the *Psychiatrisches Centralblatt* in Austria (8 volumes, 1871-1878), and the *Bulletin* of the Société de Médecine Mentale de Belgique in 1873. This last is still being published.

During the 1880's we find two journals beginning in Russia, the *Viestnik klincheskoi i sudebnoi psikhistrii i nevropatologii* (13 volumes, 1883-1899) and the *Arkhiv psikhiiatrii, nevrologii i sudebnoi psikhopatologii* (32 volumes, 1883-1899). In the Netherlands the *Psychiatrische en neurologische Bladen* began in 1883. The shortest lived of the journals starting in this decade was the *Asylum journal* which appeared at Berbice, British Guiana in five volumes between 1881 and 1885. Since the 1880's psychiatric journals have appeared in many of the smaller countries of Europe, several South American countries, Japan and China.

In the first decade of the twentieth century two movements in the field of abnormal psychology were started that have their own literature. Psychoanalytic journals apparently began in Germany with the *Jahrbuch der Psychoanalyse*, of

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which six volumes were published between 1909 and 1914. Of the seven current journals four were started before 1915, three in Germany and Austria and one in the United States. The English and Italian journals started in 1920, while the newest, in France, began in 1927.

In the same year that the first psychoanalytic journal was founded the Connecticut Society for Mental Hygiene began its *Publications* series as the earliest serial publication of the mental hygiene movement. This was followed the next year, 1910, by the *Publications* of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene and in 1917 by *Mental Hygiene*. Foreign publications in this field are conspicuous by their rarity. England, France and Germany are apparently the only countries that have started journals; these began in 1920, 1925, and 1928 respectively.

### 3. *Education*

Germany retains her primacy of publication also in the field of education. Five volumes of the *Pädagogische Unterhandlungen* appeared between 1777 and 1781. Her second venture was the *Bibliothek der pädagogischen Literature* which appeared in eighteen volumes between 1800 and 1805 and was continued as the *Zeitschrift für Pädagogik, Erziehungs und Schulwesen* in six volumes during 1806 and 1807.

Probably the first educational magazine in the



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United States was the short-lived *Juvenile monitor or educational magazine* which had its whole life within the year 1811. In 1818 the *Academician. Containing the elements of scholastic science, predicted on the analysis of the human mind, and exhibiting the improved methods of instruction* was started and ran through twenty-five semi-monthly numbers, the last appearing in January 1820.

As our list does not include a complete record of educational journals it is not possible to mention with any degree of certainty the earliest journals in other countries. Of those started before 1880 the following may be mentioned: United States, National Education Association, *Journal of proceedings and addresses*, 1857 to current; Sweden, *Pedagogisk tidskrift*, 1865 to current; France, *Revue Pédagogique*, 1878 to current.

### 4. *Philosophy*

Under this heading no attempt has been made to include all journals and this short historical account only mentions those titles to be found in our list. Germany again started the first periodical, the *Magazin für die Philosophie und ihre Geschichte* which appeared in six volumes between 1778 and 1783. France had *L'Année philosophique* in 1867 which continued with some variation in title until 1913. Italy published *Filosofia delle scuole italiane, rivista bimestrale*

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between 1870 and 1885. Alexander Bain founded *Mind* in England in 1876 and in its earlier years it was the only organ for the appearance of psychological papers in English. In the United States apparently the first philosophical journal was the *Journal of speculative philosophy* which appeared in twenty-two volumes between 1867 and 1893.

### 5. *Physiology*

The titles in our list which fall under this heading begin with Germany's *Archiv für Physiologie*, 1795 to 1815. This journal, with many changes in name and absorption by other journals, became in 1919 a part of *Pflüger's Archiv*. This later famous periodical itself began in 1868 and is still being published. In France Magendie had the *Journal de physiologie expérimentale et pathologie* between 1821 and 1831. Between 1850 and 1853 the *Annals of anatomy and physiology* was published at Edinburgh, and in 1878 the *Journal of physiology* began at London. Italy published the *Archivio per la zoologia, l'anatomia e la fisiologia* between 1861 and 1870. The United States had a short lived *American journal of physiology* between 1882 and 1884, which had no connection with the *American journal of physiology* published by the American Physiological Society since 1898.

## JOURNAL LITERATURE

### USE OF JOURNALS

Although important methods and data sooner or later find their way into textbooks or reference books, an acquaintance with the original reports is greatly to be desired. Tracing reports in the bulk of the journal literature would be impossible without adequate indexes. These are fully discussed in Chapter V and need only be mentioned here. It is the part of wisdom for the student of psychology to learn early what these guides are and to acquire facility in using them. The *Psychological Index* affords probably the most complete guide to this special field, although the general periodical indexes may prove useful.

Practically all scientific journals publish volume indexes, some publish five- or ten-year cumulative indexes, and many have published indexes covering a still larger number of volumes. Any of the types of index may prove extremely valuable in locating special articles or articles on special subjects if it is known that the journal in question publishes material of the required nature. For the convenience of the student such cumulative indexes have been noted in the list of journals in appendix 1.

In addition to guides for locating articles in journals it is often important to find where a file of a certain journal is available. The best source for such information is the *Union List of serials in*

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*libraries of the United States and Canada* edited by Winifred Gregory and published in 1927. This list includes some 75,000 titles of periodical publications (excluding governmental series) and locates files of each in 225 libraries. In 1931 a supplement to this Union List, edited by Gabrielle E. Malikoff, and covering the period from January 1925 to June 1931 was published. This supplement includes new titles, additional holdings in the original libraries, and the collections of fifty-three new libraries. Without doubt this represents the most complete and useful Union List available at present. The titles are arranged alphabetically but there is no subject index. Practically all journals listed or mentioned in this book can be located through its use.

In 1925 the Research Information Service of the National Research Council published in mimeographed form a *Union List of foreign serials cited in the Psychological index 1922, currently received in 114 libraries*. This list will prove of great value in locating files of the current foreign periodicals. Other union lists have been published for certain localities and various subjects. A bibliography of these compiled by D. C. Haskall (1929) will be found in the *Union List of serials*.

In addition to the union lists there are several bibliographies of scientific journals giving varying amounts of information which may be serviceable. The lists for the *Psychological abstracts*, *Psycho-*

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*logical index*, *Biological abstracts*, and *Social science abstracts* are particularly useful. Scudder's *Catalog of scientific serials* (1879) and Bolton's *Catalog of scientific periodicals* (1885) are extensive lists of the early journals. Scudder includes periodicals and transactions of scientific societies from 1633 to 1876, while Bolton includes only periodicals from 1665 to 1880. Bolton gives a wealth of detail regarding changes of titles, sequence of series, editorship and dates of publication.

The *Eighth yearbook* of the Educational Press Association (1932) contains a list of educational periodicals classified by subject. The editor's name, publisher, address of editorial office or publisher, and periodicity are the data included. The *Educational directory* (cf. page 119) for 1931 includes a list of American educational periodicals currently received by the library of the Office of Education. The publication address and periodicity are given.

An extremely valuable compilation by Edmund S. Conklin is *A volume-year check list of psychological and allied journals* published in 1931. This list gives the year or years covered by each volume of over one hundred psychological journals. In addition, in most instances it gives the periodicity, conventional abbreviation, editor's name and address and publisher's name and address.

## CHAPTER III

### INSTITUTION PUBLICATIONS

Many original papers are not published in the periodical literature discussed in the last chapter, but in the "bulletins" or other publications of institutions, such as national and state governments, research agencies, social agencies, universities, etc. Unfortunately material so published very often remains unnoticed because of limited circulation of the medium. The distribution of material in this form depends very much on the policy of the issuing institution. In some cases bulletins are sent to as wide a mailing list as many scientific journals, but, on the other hand, many such publications are not circulated in any systematic manner and it often depends on the author to see that his paper reaches the most interested. This seems to be particularly true with psychological literature. The chemists, for instance, are alert to the value of these papers and one of their important journals carries a regular list of new publications of the United States Government having a chemical bearing. As is mentioned below this type of material seems to have had no adequate attention from bibliographies of psychology.

## INSTITUTION PUBLICATIONS

### I. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

#### 1. *United States Publications*

The most important of the institutions which carry on research work and publish the results is the United States Government, the departments of which are engaged in perhaps the most extensive scientific investigations of any organization in the world. The results of these investigations are public property and to the end of making them more available the government maintains one of the largest printing and publishing plants in the world. Its presses produce a steady stream of printed material from one page leaflets to full sized books elaborately illustrated and bound, and often consisting of several volumes. Of course, all of this material is not of psychological interest, in fact there is no one agency definitely concerned with those topics usually accepted in the science of behavior. However, scattered throughout many departments an appreciable number of valuable papers are to be found.

A search of eleven price lists of the Superintendent of Documents, which seemed to offer the most pertinent material, resulted in at least 200 titles valuable to some phase of psychology. As there is no general list of all Government documents arranged or indexed so that psychology may be easily selected it is impossible to say how complete an estimate this number is. The number

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of papers published as separate documents or as papers in Government serials during one year affords a second estimate. Surprising as it may seem these documents have never been systematically listed in the *Psychological index* nor in *Psychological abstracts* until 1929. In volume four of the *Abstracts* for 1930 there are over sixty abstracts of papers published by the Government.

It is impossible for us to present here a bibliography of such documents although such a compilation would not be without value. Nor is it necessary inasmuch as the price lists of the Superintendent of Documents are furnished gratis upon request. Many of these catalogues are entirely foreign to our subject but the following list, giving the price list number and a short descriptive title includes those that have at least a few references concerning topics of interest to some division of psychology.

16. Farmer's Bulletins.
21. Fish and marine life.
24. Indians.
31. Education.
33. Labor.
36. Government periodicals.
38. Animal industry.
39. Birds and wild animals.
41. Insects.
51. Health.
55. National museum.
64. Standards.
67. Immigration.
71. Children.



## INSTITUTION PUBLICATIONS

In addition to these lists on separate topics the Superintendent of Documents issues two periodical catalogues. The first of these is the *Monthly catalogue of United States public documents* (seventy-five cents a year) which includes notice of publications issuing from all Government departments with complete bibliographic information and the price of the document if it is for sale. The titles are arranged by the issuing office or bureau. The table of contents is given for periodicals and usually for collective works. The twelve numbers issued from July to June constitute a volume which is thoroughly indexed by author and subject in a separate index number. This list has been published since 1895 but back numbers cannot be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, although they may usually be consulted at any University or large public library. The second periodical list is a weekly advertising circular, sent gratis on request, which briefly cites a number of documents of more or less popular interest. This has been published only since July 1928.

The Government Printing Office has also published the following bibliographies:

1. *Checklist*. Checklist of United States public documents, 1789-1909: Congressional, to close of Sixtieth Congress; departmental, to end of calendar year 1909. Third edition revised and enlarged. Volume 1: Lists of Congressional and depart-

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mental publications. Compiled under the direction of the Superintendent of Documents. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1911. xxi+1707 pp. (Volume 2, index, not published.)

2. *Descriptive catalogue*. Poore, Benjamin Perley. A descriptive catalogue of the Government publications of the United States, September 5, 1774-March 4, 1881. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1885. iv+1392 pp. Arranged chronologically with general index.

3. *Comprehensive index*. Ames, John Griffith. Comprehensive index to the publications of the United States Government, 1881-1893. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1905. 2 volumes.

4. *Document catalogue*. Catalogue of the public documents of . . . Congress . . . and of other departments of the Government of the United States . . . Washington, Government Printing Office, 1896 to date. Volume 1 starts with March 4, 1893, thus continuing the *Comprehensive index*. Volume fifteen, published in 1929, covers the 66th Congress from July 1919 to June 1921.

5. *Document index*. Index to the reports and documents of . . . Congress . . . with numerical lists and schedules of volumes. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1897 to date.

The fourth of these, the *Document catalogue*, is the most valuable although it is published some years later than the documents it indexes. It

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lists all publications in one alphabet by author, title and subject, and gives full titles and pagination.

Many of the departments or bureaus issue general lists of their publications which are extremely useful in locating material. The following bureaus have published some psychological material which is included in their lists.

*Bureau of American Ethnology.* List of publications of the Bureau of American Ethnology with index to authors and titles. (Revised from time to time. The latest revised list is for July 1929 and was published in 1930).

*Bureau of Fisheries.* MacDonald, Rose M. E. An analytical subject bibliography of the publications of the Bureau of Fisheries, 1871-1920. (Published 1921, 306 pp. Document number 899).

*Bureau of Labor Statistics.* Subject index of the publications of the Bureau of Labor Statistics up to May 1, 1915. 233 pp. 1915, Bulletin number 174.

*Bureau of Standards.* Publications of the Bureau of Standards. Complete from the establishment of the Bureau (1901) to June 30, 1925. (The seventh and final edition published in 1925. 271 pp. Circular number 24.)

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Supplementary list of publications. July 1, 1925, to February 28, 1930. (Issued November 14, 1930. 175 pp.) Both of these lists are fully indexed by author and subject,

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and contain short abstracts of all papers. They are further supplemented by brief current lists, usually published monthly.

*Children's Bureau.* Publications, January 2, 1930. This list is revised from time to time, usually annually. The titles of publications are arranged both consecutively by serial number and under subject headings.

*National Museum.* A list of the publications of the United States National Museum (1875-1900), . . . . with index to titles. (Published in 1902, 168 pp., Bulletin number 51.) List of publications, 1901-1906, issued in 1906 as Bulletin number 51, supplement 1; that for 1906 to 1912 issued in 1914. Also annual lists.

*Office of Education.* (Formerly Bureau of Education). Index to the reports of the Commissioner of Education, 1867 to 1907. 103 pp. Bulletin 1909, number 17.

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— List of publications of the United States Bureau of Education, 1867-1910. 55 pp. Bulletin 1910, number 3.

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— Bulletins of the Bureau of Education, 1906-1927, with index by author, title and subject by Edith A. Wright and Mary S. Phillips. 65 pp. Bulletin 1928, number 35.

The Office has also issued from time to time lists of publications available in print, as well as including new publications in the *Record of current educational publications* (cf. page 97).

## INSTITUTION PUBLICATIONS

Beginning in 1931 the Office has published its own edition of a price list of all Government publications on education. This will be sent to all who apply, and names will be added to a mailing list for future editions.

*Smithsonian Institution.* Munroe, Helen. Classified list of Smithsonian publications available for distribution, May 22, 1931. (Revised annually and usually published in May).

*Public Health Service.* Publications of the United States Public Health Service, January 1927. 129 pp. 1927, Miscellaneous publication number 12. (Supplemented by an annual list of current publications reprinted from the *Public health reports*).

Documents of the Federal Government may be secured in one of three ways. If they are requested soon enough after publication from nearly all departments, and as long as the edition lasts from a few, they will be sent free. If the department supply is exhausted it may be possible to secure free copies through a Senator or Representative. When both these sources fail it is usually possible to buy the document at a very low cost from the Superintendent of Documents. This office will not accept stamps in payment but sells coupons twenty for one dollar which are good until used. Finally, it may be possible to buy the document from a second-hand book dealer, usually at a great increase in price.

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If it is entirely impossible to secure the document it may usually be consulted at a library. One or more libraries in each state is designated as a "depository library" and receives copies of all official documents as they are issued. Many other libraries maintain more or less complete files.

### 2. *Foreign Governments*

The publishing activities of only a few foreign countries can compare with those of the United States. In only five of these are there satisfactory bibliographic lists which make available information concerning official publications. The following notes are taken largely from Childs (1930) who presents a list of all available bibliographies of the official publications of the United States, the various states, and Foreign Governments.

Great Britain with its present centralization of printing and distributing at the Stationery Office in London probably ranks second to the United States. Since 1922 this office has issued the *Consolidated list of government publications* which makes brief notice of all documents for sale. It forms an annual cumulation of the *Monthly list of government publications*. Previous to 1922 H. M. Stationery Office issued two lists, one for Parliamentary publications, and the other for Official publications. In the present *Consolidated list* the following classifications will probably be

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found to include publications of most interest: Civil Service Commission, Board of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour, Research, and Miscellaneous.

The German Federal Ministry of the Interior began in 1928 the publication of the *Monatliches Verzeichnis der reichsdeutschen amtlichen Druckschriften* which includes not only federal documents but also those of the States and larger municipalities. It has annual and monthly indexes.

In 1924, Italy published a check list of official publications from the establishment of the Kingdom of Italy in 1861 to 1923. This includes the publications of royal universities, academies, societies, and institutions. In 1927 and 1929 sales catalogues arranged alphabetically by subject were issued.

“Of the other countries India alone has an extensive array of annual bibliographies, not only for the Government of India but also for those of the Provinces, as well as lists of publications for sale at the various Government presses and book depots.” Childs (1930) from whom this quotation is taken gives a full list of these.

The latest addition to lists of official publications is that for the Netherlands which was first issued by the Royal Library in 1930.

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### 3. *State Publications*

The States and Territories of the Union publish a large volume of material much of which is of interest to psychologists. There is no uniformity as to State organization so that one State may have departments or bureaus which publish valuable material while a second State publishes none at all. Among the commoner agencies which offer pertinent material are departments of education, public welfare, or health, state institutions for the insane, feeble-minded or epileptic, and state universities and teachers colleges. Some of these agencies publish typical periodicals which were considered in the last chapter.

For information regarding these publications earlier than 1910 we must turn to R. R. Bowker's *State publications; a provisional list of the official publications of the several States of the United States from their organization*, which was issued in four parts between 1899 and 1908. Since 1910 the Library of Congress has issued a *Monthly check-list of State publications* which serves as a formal acknowledgment of all State publications received by the Library. This is perhaps the most complete list of such material available, and may be subscribed for at \$1.25 a year including the annual index.



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### 4. *Municipalities and Other Small Political Units*

The publications included in this group are usually of special interest to the community in question. There are, however, occasional reports of research sufficiently general in nature to warrant some notice of them here. As there is no list of such publications they are somewhat difficult to trace.

Monroe, Hamilton and Smith (1930) present a short list of important educational publications of city school systems with some discussion. Such educational reports are also listed in the *Current record of educational publications* and in the *Bibliography of educational research* both of which are published by the Office of Education. Municipal publications on crime and delinquency are included in Kuhlman's (1928) *A guide to material on crime and criminal justice*. Notices of the publications of Departments of Health and City Hospitals may be found in the *Quarterly cumulative index medicus*. Many of the publications relating to child welfare, social service and other sociological subjects will be found abstracted in *Social science abstracts*.

If desired material or information cannot be found in any of the sources mentioned it may be possible to secure it by writing to the public library of the city in question. The public library will, of course, not be able to furnish publications

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but they can direct the student to the proper source.

### II. UNIVERSITIES

The history of psychology shows that by far the greatest portion of the experimental work and theoretical discussion has come from men engaged in university work. These institutions have indirectly at least, fostered many of the periodical publications we have discussed in the previous chapter. In addition to these there are two important sources of literature directly attributable to the Universities.

It has been the practice of foreign Universities to have doctoral and other dissertations published independently, sometimes in a numbered series and sometimes not. In America such dissertations are usually published in the regular periodical channels although independent publication is not unknown. When thesis material is published in the regular journals it is, of course, as available as any papers so published.

Regardless of how published it is often interesting or necessary to locate a particular dissertation or the material on some specific subject that has been investigated by degree candidates. There are several lists published regularly which enable the investigator to find such literature.

The U. S. Library of Congress publishes a *List of American doctoral dissertations printed in* [year] which has appeared yearly since 1913. It includes

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only doctoral dissertations which have been published and is arranged by author with a classified subject index. The official list for Germany is the *Jahresverzeichniss der an den deutschen Universitäten und Hochschulen erschienenen Schriften*. This began in 1887, the first twenty-seven volumes covering an academic year, while since 1912 each volume covers the calendar year. The *Catalogue des thèses et écrits académiques années scolaires* is published annually by the French Ministry of Public Instruction, with five annual issues forming one volume. The Bibliothèque Nationale publishes a *Catalogue des dissertations et écrits académiques provenant des échanges avec les universités étrangères et reçus par la Bibliothèque Nationale* which is arranged by universities. This is especially valuable for dissertations of universities in countries which do not publish a list of their own.

Sources of information for unpublished theses are not so plentiful. The Research Information Service of the National Research Council has published a list since 1920 of the dissertations presented for the Ph.D. degree in American universities. These lists have appeared in the Council's *Reprint and circular series* as follows:

No. 12 list for 1920	dated 1920 pp. 9
No. 26 list for 1921	dated 1922 pp. 20
No. 42 list for 1921-1922	dated 1923 pp. 14
No list for 1923-1924	published

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No. 75 list for 1925-1926 dated 1927 pp. 34

No. 80 list for 1926-1927 dated 1927 pp. 36

No. 91 list for 1928-1929 dated 1929 pp. 46

Although most universities require that doctoral dissertations be published they sometimes do not appear for several years. This list of the National Research Council makes information concerning them available much sooner.

Typescript copies of dissertations are usually filed with the University Library of the degree granting institutions where they may be consulted. These copies are seldom put into circulation and in some libraries it is necessary to get special permission from the author or department concerned before they may be used at all. Such rules obviously guard against loss as well as protect the author's work until it can be published. When it becomes necessary to use such material the investigator must recognize the wisdom of such rules and cooperate with the library. If he is seriously interested he will seldom find any real difficulties in securing necessary unpublished material.

Some universities or university departments publish material originating in their laboratories in their own *Bulletin* or *Study* series. In some instances these series have been continued for long periods and contain much valuable material; in others there have been short series, some soon discontinued and some with only occasional numbers. Much of this material has not been

## INSTITUTION PUBLICATIONS

systematically recorded in bibliographies and it is sometimes difficult to locate.

Appendix 1, section 2, lists about one hundred such series. These titles have largely been secured from the *Union List of serials* mentioned in the last chapter. In addition to these bulletin publications a few universities sponsor regular periodicals which have been included with other journals. There is not a complete bibliography of these publications, but catalogues and price lists may usually be secured from the publishing institution. For the *Bulletins* of state universities the Library of Congress *Monthly list of State publications* is complete for the period during which it has been published, and insofar as it receives them. The list presented in this book is probably not complete either for American or foreign universities but it includes the more important series.

### III. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS

The literature published by institutions other than governments or universities, while often valuable, is even less available—at least in regard to bibliographic lists. Such publications usually must, for their distribution depend upon price lists of limited circulation, or a limited amount of advertising or even upon the limitation of the institution's or author's mailing. There is no bibliography devoted to this type of literature and even the abstract journals seldom make a syste-

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matic effort to include it all. Perhaps the most serious reasons why an adequate account of this topic has not been written are the divergent types of institutions which are pertinent, and the many forms of publication. The present section can do no more than introduce, or reintroduce, the reader to this field and to mention a very few of the agencies which do have a publication program.

*Psychological.* The Behavior Research Fund of Chicago is issuing a series of monographs published by the University of Chicago Press. The Training School at Vineland, N. J., has a series of *Publications* which started in 1914. It is, of course, concerned primarily with the problems of feeble-mindedness. The National Committee for Mental Hygiene has reprinted a large number of articles from *Mental Hygiene* and issued them with an independent number as their *Publications*. An exceptionally valuable monograph series is that published by the University of Minnesota Institute of Child Welfare.

*Biological.* The Wistar Institute of Philadelphia, in addition to its journals and bibliographic service (cf. page 103) has issued a number of monographs some of which are concerned with the nervous system. The Eugenics Record Office at Cold Springs Harbor, Long Island, N. Y., publishes researches in heredity, a large proportion of which deal with the inheritance of psychological traits.

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*Sociological.* The Russell Sage Foundation of New York publishes many books and pamphlets on various phases of social problems among which are a number on child welfare, delinquency and education that are interesting to the psychologists. The Commonwealth Fund, also of New York, publishes books and pamphlets, particularly in the field of mental hygiene and child guidance. The Child Study Association of America, New York, has issued a number of publications.

There is a valuable bibliographic work in the social work field called *The social workers guide to the serial publications of representative social agencies* by Elsie M. Rushmore (1921) which affords a check list of the publications of some four thousand institutions and organizations arranged alphabetically and by subject. Many of these are of direct value to social, and especially to clinical psychology.

*General.* The Carnegie Institution of Washington has published over four hundred monographs since 1902 including works on such pertinent subjects as animal behavior, anthropology, ecology, folk-lore, genetics, and zoology. The National Research Council, Washington, D. C., has a *Bulletin* series and a *Reprint and circular series*, both of which have included publications of interest to psychology.

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This chapter, and especially the last section, is indeed incomplete and inadequate. However, it may serve to direct the attention of investigators to a source of literature which the present author feels has been relatively neglected.



## CHAPTER IV

### GENERAL REFERENCE WORKS

Having discussed the primary sources, we will now consider those classed according to the grouping outlined in Chapter I as general reference works. In general these take the form of books as distinct from periodical publications which we have previously considered. This is not exclusively true, however, inasmuch as a few journal articles, parts of books, or publications of institutions are included.

As the class name indicates these are working tools rather than media for the dissemination of original data. Further sub-division of this group may be made roughly on the basis of function or arrangement or both. For the purpose of the present book the following divisions have been made and the discussion follows these divisions.

1. *Encyclopedic works.* Topics, treated more or less exhaustively, are arranged in alphabetical sequence.

2. *Handbooks.* Monographic treatments of specific subjects usually not alphabetically arranged.

3. *Dictionaries.* Lists of terms simply defined and lists giving foreign language equivalents.

## HANDBOOK OF PSYCHOLOGICAL LITERATURE

4. *Tables.* Compilations of established data and mathematical calculating tables.

5. *Textbooks and systematic works.* Comprehensive exposition of psychology especially from one point of view.

In addition to the discussion of these various classes of books, this chapter also includes material on important series of books issued by various publishers and a description of available sources of information regarding books.

### ENCYCLOPEDIC WORKS

Works of an encyclopedic nature are scarcely to be found devoted to psychology exclusively. Baldwin's *Dictionary of philosophy and psychology*, now thirty years old, is the only representative that deals at all adequately with the subject. The advance of those thirty years have made much of it of historic interest only and there are many new topics that psychologists have undertaken to study which are not considered at all. In other subjects there are, however, several encyclopedias that are of great psychological value.

James Mark Baldwin's *Dictionary of philosophy and psychology* was published between the years 1901 and 1905. In the first two volumes definitions of terms, elucidation of psychological topics, and biographical notes of important men are arranged in one alphabet. The last volume, in

## GENERAL REFERENCE WORKS

two parts, (comprising some 1,190 pages) consists of a bibliography compiled by Benjamin Rand and is to be described in detail in Chapter VI. The editor says that the object of the *Dictionary* is "to understand the meanings which our terms have, and to render them clear by definitions . . . and to interpret the movements of thought through which the meanings thus determined have arisen, with a view to discovering what is really vital in the development of thought and term in one." An especially valuable feature is the foreign language equivalents given for nearly every term. These have been indexed separately in volume two as follows: Greek (2 pages), Latin (3 pages), German (20 pages), French (21 pages), Italian (14 pages). Without doubt this is the most important encyclopedia for psychology in spite of its philosophical approach and its lack of treatment of subjects now current in psychology.

In the field of education Monroe's *Cyclopedia of Education*, Rein's *Encyklopädisches Handbuch der Pädagogik*, and Watson's *Encyclopedia and dictionary of education* afford much material of interest especially in educational and child psychology. Monroe's *Cyclopedia* (five volumes, 1911-1913) contains signed articles by over one thousand contributors. While the *Cyclopedia* primarily treats education in all countries and periods it contains a wealth of material pertinent to psychology. It is especially helpful because of

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the bibliography and illustrations for many subjects. All articles are arranged alphabetically with an analytical index in volume five.

Watson's *Encyclopedia* (four volumes, 1921-1922) is most useful for British topics although its bibliography, biography and illustrations increase its general usefulness. The second edition of Rein's *Handbuch* appeared between 1903 and 1910 in ten volumes, with an index volume in 1911. While somewhat out of date this work will be found useful for many subjects.

In 1930 the first volume of the *Encyclopedia of the social sciences* appeared under the general editorship of Edwin R. A. Seligman. This project when completed will comprise fifteen volumes. The field covered includes psychology as well as anthropology, economics, education, history, law, philosophy, political science, social work, sociology and statistics. "Its real object is not so much to exhaust each particular subject as to bring out in the respective topics the relation of each science to all other relevant sciences. . . . In the case of the semi-social sciences, such as . . . psychology, it has been necessary to select those topics of which the social aspects have become of growing significance." Floyd H. Allport is the advisory editor for psychology, and Georgina Gates and Mark A. May are the representatives of the American Psychological Association on the Joint Committee.

## GENERAL REFERENCE WORKS

For the social aspects of psychology this work will be invaluable.

Another work that contains some material of interest to psychology is Hasting's *Encyclopedia of religion and ethics* published in nine volumes and an index volume between 1908 and 1927.

Among the general encyclopedias many contain adequate general treatment of psychology but the *Encyclopedia Britannica* stands pre-eminent. James Ward's article *Psychology* in the ninth and subsequent editions is a psychological classic in that it sounded the death knell to British associationism. In the new fourteenth edition, which has been thoroughly revised, the article *Psychology* has been written by G. F. Stout and C. A. Mace. In addition to this general article there are many on special topics written by authorities. Among the signed articles may be mentioned those on animal behavior (C. L. Morgan), advertising psychology (Poffenberger), abnormal psychology (Jones), behaviorism (Watson), brain and cord (Sherington), child psychology (Gesell), visual sensation and color blindness (Troland), differential psychology (Garrett), feeble-mindedness (Godard), insanity (Meyer), intelligence tests (Thorndike), muscle physiology (Hill), nerve (Adrian), psychogalvanic reflex (Landis), psychophysics (Boring), comparative psychology (Hemplemann), history of psychology (Brett), and suggestion (McDougall). This list is, of course, not complete

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even for signed articles of which there are over fifty directly concerned with psychological topics. In addition, there are many biographies, signed and unsigned, and many unsigned articles on psychological subjects. It is thus evident that the *Britannica* is a convenient secondary source, especially as bibliographies are included.

### HANDBOOKS

Crane and Patterson (1927) remark that the "Handbuch" is a typical German institution and a glance at the titles below will indicate that this is not far wrong. The handbook may in general be described as a collection of monographic treatments of specific topics arranged and organized by an editor or editorial board. It serves as an authoritative reference to the state of the subject at the time of writing. In this section we have included some books that are not strictly handbooks in the usual German sense, but which serve a similar purpose.

Dumas' *Traité de psychologie* is an attempt to present the status of psychology at the time of publication, i. e., 1923-1924. Chapters and parts of chapters have been written by twenty-five collaborators, while Georges Dumas has written many of the sections and edited the whole. The plan followed is: the objects and methods of psychology; the biological, physiological and anatomical basis; the elements of mental life; the

## GENERAL REFERENCE WORKS

sensory-motor associations (equilibrium, emotion, laughter and crying, language); general forms of organization (habit, memory, association, attention). The second volume includes: systematic functions of the mental life (perception, memory, intellectual processes, sentiments, volitions, invention); mental synthesis (consciousness and subconscious, personality, character, mental activity); cognate sciences. All of the collaborators are French and the viewpoint of the work, insofar as it has a viewpoint, is French, although the developments on the Continent, in England, and in America are not neglected.

There are two textbooks in experimental psychology which, because of their exhaustive consideration of the literature, must be considered as closely approaching the function of the handbook. The earliest of these are the *Qualitative* and *Quantitative Instructor's manuals* of Titchener's *Experimental psychology*. These were published in 1901 and 1905 respectively and they serve as excellent surveys for the literature previous to these dates. The other experimental text is Fröbes' *Lehrbuch der experimentellen Psychologie*. Of this two volume work which first appeared in 1917 the first volume was in the third edition in 1923 and the second in the second edition in 1922. This is also an excellent summary of experimental psychology with extensive references to the literature.

## HANDBOOK OF PSYCHOLOGICAL LITERATURE

Kafka's *Handbuch der vergleichenden Psychologie* published in three volumes in 1922, is more typical of the usual handbook than the preceding. The articles have been written by authorities and usually have extensive bibliographies. The subjects included are: animal (Kafka), primitive man (Thurnwald), child (Giese), speech (Gutzmann), religion (Runze), art (Müller-Freinfels), society (Fischer), vocational (Lippmann), abnormal (Gruhle), criminal (Göring), dreams (de Sanctis), and sex (Allers).

While not published as a handbook the *Foundations of experimental psychology* edited by Carl Murchison, 1929, in arrangement and content clearly parallels works more properly bearing that designation. This book contains twenty-three authoritative articles which summarize the experimental evidence in such fields as the various sense modalities, reaction, heredity, emotion, learning, abnormal individuals, statistics, educational and social psychology. Murchison has recently edited a *Handbook of child psychology* (1931) containing twenty-two articles by as many authors on various phases of child study.

The handbooks of physiology are in many cases of extreme importance for psychology. Among these is Winterstein's *Handbuch der vergleichenden Physiologie*. Each of the four volumes of this work appeared in two parts thus making eight books dated from 1910 to 1925. The fourth volume



## GENERAL REFERENCE WORKS

deals with the nervous system and physiological psychology.

Tigerstedt's *Handbuch der physiologischer Methodik* is especially important for methodology. It consists of three volumes bound in five which appeared between 1908 and 1912. The first part of volume three deals with the technique of studying sense physiology, while part two concerns the central nervous system, psychophysics and phonetics.

Volume four of Nagel's *Handbuch der Physiologie des Menschen* (1905-1909), which deals with the nervous system, is of importance. Oppenheimer's *Handbuch der Biochemie des Mensch und der Tiere* (1924-1927) devotes the third section of volume four to the biochemistry of muscle, nerve and sense organs; a part of the third section of volume seven to nervous and mental pathology; and the second section of volume nine to the endocrine system.

Abderhalden's monumental *Handbuch der biologischen Methoden* (1920-1925) in 13 "abteilungen" bound in 43 volumes devotes several volumes to psychological methods. Each of the volumes in the following list has sections written by different authors describing various techniques and methods, and usually giving bibliographies.

Abt. V. Teil 5A Muscle and nerve physiology.

5B Functions of the central nervous system.

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6 Senses—vision.

7 Senses—hearing, skin, muscle,  
taste, smell, static; Speech.

Abt. VI. Methods of experimental psychology.

A. and B. Individual psychology.

C. Applied psychology, experimental  
pedagogy.

D. Comparative psychology.

The field of abnormal psychology and psychiatry is well treated in Aschaffenberg's *Handbuch der Psychiatrie* published between 1911 and 1929. Each of the subjects included in this work is treated monographically and it presents a perfect example of the German "Handbuch." Unfortunately its publication was continued over so long a period that some of the volumes are now out of date. Because of the complexity of serial numbering and publication dates the list of contents is here reproduced.

### Allgemeiner Teil:

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| Abt. 1, Tl. | 1, Jakob, A., Normale u. pathologische Anatomie u. Histologie d. Grosshirns. 2 Bde. 1927-1929. |
| Tl.         | 2, Kafka, V., Serologische Methoden. Ergebnisse u. Probleme in d. Psychiatrie. 1924.           |
| Tl.         | 3, Kahn, E., Erbbiologische Einleitung. 1925.  |
| Abt. 2,     | Rosenfeld, M., Physiologie d. Grosshirns.<br>Isserlin, M., Psychologische Einleitung. 1913.    |
| Abt. 3,     | Voss, G., Aetologie d. Psychosen.  |

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- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
|                   | Aschaffenburg, G., Allgem. Symptomatologie d. Psychosen. 1915.  |
| Abt. 4,           | Kirchoff, T., Geschichte d. Psychiatrie.  |
|                   | Gross, A., Allgem. Therapie d. Psychosen. 1912.   |
| Abt. 5,           | Bumke, O., Gerichtliche Psychiatrie.  |
|                   | Schultze, E., Irrenrecht. 1912.   |
| Spezieller Teil:  |   |
| Abt. 1,           | Aschaffenburg, G., Einteilung d. Psychosen.   |
|                   | Vogt, H., Epilepsie. 1915.  |
| Abt. 2, Hälfte 1, | Wagner v. Jauregg, J., Myxödem u. Kretinismus. 1912.  |
| Hälfte 2,         | Weygandt, W., Idiotie u. Imbezillität. Gruppe d. Defektzustände d. Kindersalters. 1915.   |
| Abt. 3, Hälfte 1, | Bonhoeffer, K., Psychosen im Gefolge von akuten Infektionen, Allgemeinerkrankungen u. inneren Erkrankungen.   |
|                   | Schroeder, P., Psychosen bei Gehirnerkrankungen. 1912.  |
| Hälfte 2,         | Teil 1, Redlick, E., Psychosen bei Gehirnerkrankungen. 1912.  |
|                   | Teil 2, Pötzl, O., Optisch-agnostische Störungen. (Verschiedene Formen d. Seelenblindheit). Aphasiellehre vom Standpunkte d. klinischen Psychiatrie. 2 Bde. 1928. |
| Abt. 4, Hälfte 1, | Bleuler, E., Dementia praecox oder Gruppe d. Schizophrenien. 1911.  |
| Hälfte 2,         | Lange, J., Paranoiafrage. 1927.   |
| Abt. 5,           | Hoche, A., Dementia paralytica.   |

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- Apfelmeyer, W., Psychosen d. Rückbildungs- u. Greisenalters. 1912.
- Abt. 6                      Stransky, E., Manisch-depressives Irresein. 1911.
- Abt. 7, Teil    1,    Schneider, K., Psychopathologische Persönlichkeiten. 1923.
- 2,    Hälfte 1, Schneider, K., Abnorme seelische Reaktionen. 1927.
- Hälfte 2, Blum, K., Hysterie (Abnorme seelische Reaktionen im Körperlichen) 1927.
- 3,    Kronfeld, A., Sexualpsychopathologie. 1923.

In 1932 J. W. Dunlap and A. K. Kurtz published an *Handbook of statistical nomographs, tables and formulas*. This extremely valuable work is divided into three parts. The first contains 28 nomographs for determining errors, products and quotients and other statistical values. Part II contains twelve tables of the standard functions. Part III is a list of 434 formulas selected from forty-eight sources (which are cited) and reduced to a uniform set of symbols. For the first time a statistical handbook is available giving not only the standard tables and an exhaustive list of formulas, but also original nomographs for calculating many statistical functions.

## DICTIONARIES

Dictionaries as "word-books" do not aim to give exhaustive treatment to topics, but briefly to define words, especially the ever-increasing tech-

## GENERAL REFERENCE WORKS

nical vocabularies. In this group also may be included inter-language dictionaries. Baldwin's *Dictionary*, while it defines terms, has treated them in such a manner that its inclusion as an encyclopedia has seemed more logical. This work, as has been previously mentioned, gives the German, French, and Italian equivalents of most terms and has separate indexes for each.

*A student's dictionary of psychological terms* by Horace B. English, (1928) gives short definitions of about 1,550 terms with extensive cross-references, but it has no etymology and is not illustrated.

Another specifically psychological dictionary is Giese's *Psychologische Wörterbuch* (1920). This small volume defining 2,000 terms is excellent except for weakness in physiological psychology and animal behavior. It includes illustrations of apparatus, biographical notes and a helpful bibliography, as well as definitions of general psychological and psychopathological terms. The local geographic bias in the matter of biographies and bibliography make it a little less valuable to non-German psychologists than it otherwise would be.

H. C. Warren is at present (1932) compiling a *Dictionary of psychology* which promises to have the great value of any unique book. From the prospectus we learn that this work is to be a "lexicon of current and historical usage of psychological terms, not an encyclopedia of facts." Terms of

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psychological importance are to be included from biology, physics, pathology, sociology, philosophy and other disciplines. In addition to the concise, non-tautological definitions there will be comments on the use of terms historically and by various schools. The text definitions will be supplemented with diagrams and curves as much as possible. There will be no biographical notes. The final decision on the inclusion of terms and definitions rests with Dr. Warren, the editor, who is assisted by an advisory board of eight members and a staff of over 100 collaborators. It is to be hoped that this dictionary will appear shortly, although Dr. Warren, in a letter dated September 17, 1932, says that he cannot predict the date of publication.

In addition to the strictly psychological dictionaries there are several philosophical ones that include many pertinent terms. Among these may be mentioned Eisler's *Wörterbuch der philosophischen Begriffe* the fourth edition of which appeared in 1927-1929, and his smaller work *Handwörterbuch der Philosophie*, 1922. Fleming's *Vocabulary of philosophy; psychological, ethical and metaphysical* is a concise but valuable work, although it is rather old; the fourth edition appeared in 1887. In French there is La Lande's *Vocabulaire technique et critique de la philosophie*, revised in 1928, which has long articles on numerous terms and an appendix listing German, English and Italian terms giving their French equivalents.

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In special fields of psychological interest there are to be found dictionaries or at least defining lists. Odell (1928) has published a *Glossary of 300 terms in educational measurements* which includes abbreviations and formulae and refers to the literature for the sources of the definitions. The *Handwörterbuch der Arbeitswissenschaft* compiled by Fritz Giese (1927) is in two volumes and forms the first part of his *Handbuch der Arbeitswissenschaft*. It is particularly useful for technopsychology.

A good medical dictionary will be found to contain a large percentage of the terms current in modern psychological discussion and writing. The *American illustrated medical dictionary*, edited by W. A. N. Dorland (1930, ed. 15) which, in addition to its 67,000 definitions has 525 illustrations with 105 in color, may be cited as an excellent example.

Turning to the inter-language dictionaries Ruckmick (1928) has published a *German-English dictionary of psychological terms*. The author says that his compilation leans heavily on the lists given by Judd (1907) in the translation of the third edition of Wundt's *Outline of psychology* and Titchener's *Psychophysical vocabulary* (1895-96). This list gives only the English equivalents of 1,300 German terms with no variants and includes nothing but technical terms. An *Englisch-Deutsch für Psychologen* has recently (1931)

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been published by J. A. Hamilton. It gives the German equivalents for about 2,000 English terms.

Karl Düncker and Donald B. Watt have published an invaluable contribution for the graduate student entitled *Exercises for the rapid reading of scientific German: psychological text*. The text of the *Exercises* comprises a survey of German psychology with emphasis on the Gestalt movement. Interlinear translation of the difficult words and idioms has been skillfully used to assist the student, although an elementary knowledge of German is presupposed. The accompanying dictionary of terms contains approximately 7,000 words selected in relation to the *Exercises*. Inasmuch as the words are not limited to technical terms and as many compound words are included, this dictionary should prove of great usefulness in reading psychological German.

Meyer's edition of Lang's *German-English dictionary of terms used in medicine and the allied sciences* (1932) gives some 56,500 definitions many of which are of interest.

In the following list are included further works of a dictionary character that may prove useful. Warren's proposed *Dictionary* will probably include all the pertinent terms to be found in these works.

American Psychological Association Committee. Definitions and delimitations of psychological terms. *Psychol. Bull.*



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- 1918, 15:89-95; 1922, 19:230-233; 1925, 22:370-374.  
(79 fundamental terms.)
- Anon. Word list of psychological terms. *Child study* 1928, 18:18-20. (53 terms).
- Baldwin, J. M. Report on terminology. *Vime Congres Inter. de Psychol.* Geneve: Kundig. 1909, pp. 480-481.
- Birnbaum, K. Handwörterbuch der med. Psychologie. Leipzig: Thieme. 1930. Pp. 662.
- Brill, A. A. Psychoanalysis: theory and application. Philadelphia: Saunders. 3rd ed. 1922. (glossary on pages 450-452.)
- Claparède, E. L'unification et la fixation de la terminologie psychologique. *Vime Congres Inter. de Psychol.* Geneve: Kundig. 1909, pp. 467-479.
- Commission linguistique pour l'unification du vocabulaire psychanalytique française. *Rev. Franc. de psychoanalyse.* 1927, 1:403-408, 582-583. (German-French equivalents for 44 terms.) Abstracted by I. H. Coriat including English equivalents for these terms. *Psychol. abst.* 1928. 2: entries 949 and 2475.
- Dunlap, K. Results of a questionnaire on psychological terminology. *Johns Hopkins circ.* 1916, no. 285.
- Goblot, E. Le vocabulaire philosophique. Paris: Alcan. 1901. (about 1500 terms).
- Hackh, I. W. D. A chemical dictionary. Philadelphia: Blakiston. 1929. (about 24,000 terms).
- Henderson, I. F. and Henderson, W. D. Dictionary of scientific terms; pronunciation, derivation, and definition of terms in biology, botany, zoology, anatomy, entomology, embryology, and physiology. New York: Van Nostrand. 1920. Pp. 354.
- Herrick, C. J. Neurological foundations of animal behavior. New York: Holt. 1924. (subject index includes numerous definitions.)
- Hugon, Paul D. Our minds and our motives. A dictionary of human behavior. New York: Putnam. 1928. Pp. 475.

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(Rather popular definitions of psychological and philosophical terms.)

Jones, E. (ed.) Glossary for the use of translators of psychoanalytic terms. *Inter. J. psychoanal.* Suppl. no. 1, 1924. (443 terms.)

Korschelt, (ed.) Handwörterbuch der Naturwissenschaften. Jena:Fischer. 1915. (10 vols.)

Paterson, A. M. A German-English dictionary for chemists. New York:Wiley. 1924. (6th printing.) Pp. 343.

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————— French-English dictionary for chemists. New York:Wiley. 1921. Pp. 314.

Richet, C. Dictionnaire de physiologie. Paris:Felix Alcan. 1895+. (Publisher's Catalogue for 1929 lists 10 volumes, A-Mo, as complete.)

Warren, H. C. and Carmichael, L. Elements of human psychology. Boston:Houghton Mifflin. 1930. Revised ed. (Subject index includes numerous definitions.)

## TABLES

Under the rubric "Tables" are included (1) reference works from which one may secure a constant or established data, and (2) tools for calculations.

The *Tabulae Biologicae*, published by W. Junk, Berlin, and edited by Oppenheimer and Pincussen, promises to be invaluable for biological constants and is in many respects of interest to psychology. This work of six volumes, which appeared between 1925 and 1930, is being supplemented by the *Tabulae Biologicae Periodicae* in which new data and constants are to be published. As is usual with such biological works the material of interest to psychology is scattered. In volume one we find

## GENERAL REFERENCE WORKS

data on muscle physiology, physiological optics and acoustics; in volume two on phonetics, cutaneous senses, taste and smell, and the physiology of nerve; in volume three on the chemistry of nerve tissue; in volume four on tropisms, color vision of animals, visual sensations; in volume six on zoological forms arranged taxonomically. (Volume five is devoted to botany.)

The *International Critical Tables* edited by E. W. Washburn are, as the name implies, tables of the so-called critical physical and chemical constants. They appeared in seven volumes between 1926 and 1930. The material is for the most part of only indirect interest to psychologists. However, Woodworth has a section in volume one on errors of observation, and in this volume also Zwaardemaker has a table of constants for odoriferous materials. Light, chiefly from the physical aspect, is treated in volumes five and six, while volume six also includes data on acoustics. Many of the other tables are of value in some types of experimental work. The seventh volume contains a four language index to the complete series.

The second class of "tables" are those used as calculating tools. Here, of course, are to be included logarithmic and trigometric tables, squares and square roots, etc. As such tables are legion there is little need to mention any one specifically. Barlow's *Tables of squares, cubes, square roots, cube roots, and reciprocals of all*

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*integral numbers up to 10,000* (1924) is especially noteworthy.

Crelle's *Calculating tables giving the products of every two numbers from 1 to 1,000 and their application to the multiplication and division of all numbers above 1,000* (1908) has nowadays a limited value inasmuch as equally precise products and quotients can be found on the mechanical calculating machines.

### TEXTBOOKS

Textbooks have a function beyond introducing the student to a subject, for they serve to orient in, and to give a comprehensive view of that subject. Psychological textbooks have a further characteristic not usually to be found in the other sciences, in that most of them are written from a particular point of view depending upon the "-ism" to which the author is partial. This division of psychology is nicely commented upon by Woodworth (1930) in the *Psychologies of 1930* thus: ". . . there is a curious contrast in present-day psychology between the mutual hostility of the several schools, on the one hand, and the solidarity of the group of psychologists, on the other. From the insistence of each school on the futile and reprehensible tendencies of the others, you would scarcely expect to find them meeting in associations and congresses on a footing of mutual respect and interest, nor see them laboring to-

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gether on abstract journals and the like; yet this co-operation is just what you find. They must have more in common than would at first appear, and this curious cleavage into schools, a phenomenon almost peculiar to psychology among the sciences of the day and probably to be regarded as a symptom of adolescence, must be less fundamental than it seems." However, the student must be acquainted with these viewpoints. In the following list an attempt has been made to include texts for the more important schools now current.

Under the editorship of Carl Murchison two collections of papers having for their purpose the exposition of the viewpoints of the "schools" have been brought together. These collections are the *Psychologies of 1925* and the *Psychologies of 1930*.

The volume for 1925 included papers on the following schools: Behaviorism (Watson and Hunter); Dynamic (Woodworth); Gestalt (Koffka, Koehler); Purposive (Prince, McDougall); Reaction (Dunlap); Structural (Bentley).

Five years later a second volume was published which included discussion of the following points of view: Hormic (McDougall); Act (Brett); Functional (Carr); Titchenerian influence (Washburn, Bentley, Boring, Nafe); Configurational (Koehler, Koffka, Sander); Russian (Pavlov, Schniermann, Kornilow); Behaviorism (Hunter, Weiss); Reaction (Dunlap); Dynamic (Wood-

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worth); Factor school (Spearman); Analytic (Janet, Flugel, Adler).

Behaviorism is well presented, of course, in Watson's works, notably *Psychology from the standpoint of a behaviorist* (1929) and in *Behaviorism* (1930). Dashiell's *Fundamentals of objective psychology* (1928), is also written from this point of view although it is less extreme.

Gestalt psychology is best portrayed as a system in Koehler's *Gestalt psychology* (1929). The experimental basis of the approach has been summarized by Harry Helson in a series of articles in the *American journal of psychology* (1925-1926).

Structuralism is pre-eminently represented by Titchener's *Outline* (1902), *Primer* (1908), and *Textbook* (1910). A more recent presentation of this school is Bentley's *The field of psychology* (1924).

For the functional school reference may be made to William James' *Principles of psychology* (1890) and J. R. Angell's *Psychology* (1908).

Purposive psychology has, as its strong defender, William McDougall in his *Outline of psychology* (1923), *Outline of abnormal psychology* (1926), and *Introduction to social psychology* (1921).

The reflexological work of the Pavlov school has been adequately presented in English by Anrep's translation of *Conditioned reflexes* (1927).

Among the less common schools mention may be made of the organismic psychology as presented

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in J. R. Kantor's (1924-1926) *Principles of psychology*; M. F. Washburn's motor psychology as discussed in her *Movement and mental imagery* (1916); the response psychology of Dunlap in *Elements of scientific psychology* (1922); Woodworth's *Dynamic psychology* (1918); the "factor" school of Spearman as represented in *The nature of "intelligence" and the principles of cognition* (1923), and *The abilities of man: their nature and measurement* (1927); the psychology of self by M. W. Calkins in her *A first book in psychology* (1914).

The above list does not, of course, aim to be complete. When one considers that nearly every writer of textbooks apparently tries to make his a little different (though very few of them really do so) it is evident that a complete list would approach a complete bibliography of the textbooks of Psychology. However, this discussion may enable the interested student at least to make a start in becoming acquainted with the "-isms."

## BOOK SERIES

Many publishers issue books on certain subjects and on a variety of subjects in series, which are often directed by a general editor who is usually an authority. It is possible to place standing orders for the volumes of a series or to be placed on a mailing list to receive notice when new volumes appear. The list in appendix 2 gives the

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names of many such series together with the editor's name, and number of volumes. The number of titles of psychological interest are given in parentheses wherever possible. These data are taken from the 1929 catalogs of the publishers so may not be complete in all cases.

### SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The scientist engaged in library research is often confronted with some problem concerning a book which is not available at the moment, e. g., he may wish to verify the date, the place of publication; he may wish to know its cost, or size; or he may have some equally simple yet important question concerning a given work. There are many sources from which such information can be secured.

Probably the most obvious place to start is in the card catalog of his local library which usually contains much bibliographical information. In addition to their own catalog many of the larger libraries maintain a complete file of the Library of Congress cards.

The Library of Congress publishes the cards of its own catalog in relatively large editions which are for sale to libraries or individuals. These cards give complete bibliographical information as title, author, place, and publisher, date, edition, pages, size, whether the work is one of a series, often a table of contents, and always mentions bibliographies. Inasmuch as the Library of Congress



## GENERAL REFERENCE WORKS

receives all books copyrighted in the United States as well as many foreign books not so copyrighted this card collection is most valuable. It is possible to purchase single cards or to receive all cards on a given subject as they are issued. The Library of Congress (1925) has issued a catalog and handbook concerning the cards and their use, which it distributes free.

If the library card catalog is of no use perhaps the next best source is the *United States catalog of books in print*. There have been four permanent volumes issued in 1880, 1899, 1912, and 1928. It is supplemented by the *Cumulative book index* which appears monthly with periodic cumulations, the latest being for 1928, 1929, and 1930. The arrangement is alphabetical by author, subject, and title, while information concerning place, publisher, date, pages and cost are given.

For books published in Great Britain a similar service is afforded by the *English catalogue of books* which appeared in its 94th annual issue during 1930. There are cumulations of this *Catalogue* published every five years. The *Deutscher Literatur Katalog*, a similar list for German books, began in 1904. It is arranged by author with a complete subject index.

For information concerning the older books Rand's *Bibliography* (cf. page 92) is invaluable. Grässe's *Bibliotheca Psychologica* (1845) is useful also for the older literature. Other bibliographies

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that may be helpful are discussed in Chapter VI.

Another mine of information lies in booksellers' catalogs. Although psychological work as a whole can hardly be classed with the bibliographic treasures of literature still many important volumes are often listed in rare book catalogs. A list of names of some of the most important dealers who handle this material will be found in appendix 2.

As the catalogs of old book dealers are useful for older literature so the catalogs of publishers and booksellers are important for new literature. Nearly all foreign and domestic publishers issue complete catalogs which they are willing to furnish gratis. In addition to such complete catalogs many of them publish lists on special subjects as well as advertising literature on special books. The publishers are usually very glad to add names to their mailing lists for special classes of books. R. R. Bowker of New York City binds the catalogs of all American publishers in the *Publisher's trade list annual*, of which the issue for 1931 is the 59th. This may usually be consulted in any large book store and in some libraries.

Booksellers also often issue catalogs of new books at regular intervals. Notable among these are the following, which will be mailed free upon request:

England—B. H. Blackwell, Oxford, *Select list of newly published books*. Also a *Bi-monthly list of recent foreign publications*.

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France —G. Gambier, Paris, *Les Livres du Mois*.

Germany—K. F. Koehlers Antiquarium, Leipzig, *Monatlicher Anzeiger von neuerscheinungen des deutschen Buchhandels*.

Austria —Gilhoffer u. Ranschburg, Vienna. *Monats-Bücherbericht: Die neue wissenschaftliche Literatur Österreichs*.

Nearly all of the reference works mentioned above present the books from the publisher's standpoint so that, while the bibliographical details are accurate, there is either no indication of content, or such notice is usually of "blurb" style and has an obvious bias. In order to secure some indication of the contents of a book and perhaps some evaluation one turns to the book reviews. While such reviews are of unequal merit they are of some value. It is often the policy of a journal to index reviews in its yearly index and so back volumes become important sources of information regarding contemporary opinion of the older works. These journals usually carry a list of works received by them for review, which, while not systematically arranged, sometimes prove of surprising value.

Since 1905 the H. W. Wilson Company has published the *Book review digest*. This presents abstracts of reviews in 63 of the leading English and American periodicals including several of the important psychological journals. In addition to giving the exact reference of the review and indicating its length, plus or minus is added to show

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the general trend of the reviewer's estimate of the book. It is published monthly (except July) with six month's cumulation in August and yearly cumulation in February. The February number contains a subject, title, and pseudonym index. The volumes dated 1921 and 1926 contained cumulations for the preceding five years.

## CHAPTER V

### LITERATURE GUIDES

Many types of literature of psychological interest have been discussed in the preceding chapters. Of the amount of material published in these various media an actual count or an accurate estimate has yet to be made. Conservative and very approximate estimates based on three different sources indicate something over 150,000 as the number of contributions to the literature. If one were confronted with the task of finding information in even this relatively small mass of material without the use of indexes he would soon wish that psychologists and their confreres had been less prolific.

Fortunately for our hypothetical searcher he does not have to attempt such an investigation without aids, as many printed lists are available to assist him. These take many forms, but for our purposes may be conveniently divided into four groups: indexes, bibliographies, abstracts, and reviews. Difficulties are immediately encountered if one attempts to draw sharp lines between these four groups. Many so-called indexes are truly bibliographies, while many bibliographies are exemplary indexes. Likewise, abstract journals are both bibliographies and indexes, while reviews

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are often accompanied by bibliographies. In the discussion which follows we shall define each of the groups and endeavor to classify according to these definitions. However, the divisions are pragmatic rather than logical.

### INDEXES

An index may be described as a guide which lists alphabetically by subject, or by subject and author, the published material for a given period, for a given subject, or for a particular journal or series. They may be divided for our discussion into general, special subject, and specific journal indexes.

#### 1. GENERAL INDEXES

*Poole's index to periodical literature*, edited by William F. Poole and William I. Fletcher, was published in 1886, which volume covered the years 1802--1881. Five supplementary volumes for 1882 to 1906 were published from 1887-1908. There are nearly 600,000 articles from 470 American and English periodicals listed in one alphabetical subject index. This index may prove of value in special instances, although limited in its usefulness, as it is chiefly concerned with non-technical journals.

*The Reader's guide to periodical literature* which started in 1900 supplanted *Poole's index* and is now probably the most important index to the

## LITERATURE GUIDES

general periodical literature. It is published monthly with cumulations at quarter yearly and annual intervals. There have also been cumulations at longer intervals as follows: Vol. 1, 1900-1904; vol. 2, 1905-1909; vol. 3, 1910-1914; vol. 4, 1915-1918; vol. 5, 1919-1921; vol. 6, 1922-1924; vol. 7, 1925-1928. These permanent volumes index some 975,000 articles from 112 periodicals by subject, author and title in one alphabet. This index, like the preceding, indexes the more general periodicals and thus is somewhat limited in value.

In 1907 the *Reader's guide* began the publication of a supplement with a similar cumulating policy. The title of this supplement was changed with volume three (1920-1923) to the *International index to periodicals devoted chiefly to the humanities and science*. Volume one indexed only 74 periodicals while the fourth volume included 277. The indexing is by subject and author only. Permanent cumulated volumes are for the following years: Vol. 1, 1907-1915; vol. 2, 1916-1919; vol. 3, 1920-1923; vol. 4, 1924-1927. As the index covers most of the commoner psychological and educational journals as well as many in the biological sciences it is of great value.

In German the *Internationale Bibliographie der Zeitschriften-literatur* is of similar purpose and importance as the *Reader's guide*. Abteilung A of this work has indexed the German literature since 1897, while Abteilung B has indexed about

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2,000 French, Italian and English periodicals since 1911, with a suspension between 1919-1925.

### 2. SPECIAL SUBJECT INDEXES

#### a. *Medicine*

The *Quarterly cumulative index medicus* published by the American Medical Association is a record of the current medical periodical literature of the world. It has had a long and diverse history. Its earliest forerunner was the *Bibliographia medica* (called series 1) three volumes of which, covering the years 1879-1899, were published during 1901-1902 by the Institut de Bibliographie at Paris. In 1903 the Carnegie Institution of Washington undertook to finance its publication and the second series of eighteen volumes covering the years 1903-1920 was published during these years. Series three, six volumes for the years 1921-1927 were also published under these auspices. The second and third series had the title *Index medicus*.

In 1916 the American Medical Association began the publication of the *Quarterly cumulative index to current medical literature* and continued to publish it until 1926. Beginning in 1927 this series was united with the *Index medicus* to form volume one with the first mentioned title, and published by the American Medical Association. The subject arrangement is supplemented with a yearly author index. This index is of extreme



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importance especially for physiological and abnormal psychology.

The *Index catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon General's Office* (now called the Army Medical Library) is perhaps the most extensive and valuable index dealing with medical and biological sciences. The library contains over 350,000 volumes and 500,000 pamphlets, and its published catalogue lists all of these as well as analyzing all collections and journals. The entries are arranged alphabetically by subject and author. The first series in 16 volumes appeared between 1880 and 1895; the second in 21 volumes between 1896 and 1916; while the third series began in 1918 and is complete to volume IX, 1931. Each series consists of one alphabet, i. e., the first volume starts at A and the last ends with Z, including all accessions during the period regardless of publication date.

### b. *Education*

A separate index for the educational literature began in 1928. The first volume of the *Loyola educational index* was published in that year in five numbers cumulated in December. In 1929 this was superceded by the *Education index*, which follows the plan of the *Reader's guide* having in one alphabet author and subject entries, and a similar cumulating policy. The first permanent cumulation appearing in 1920 included 134 journals in its list.

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*The Industrial arts index* which started in 1913 does not include any psychological titles in its list of journals indexed but it does index psychological papers in other journals. Its chief importance for the psychologist is in the fields of industrial psychology, advertising, etc. For these subjects it may list papers from the technical and engineering journals that would not find their way into the regular psychological indexes.

### 3. SPECIFIC JOURNAL INDEXES

Practically all of the journals used in psychology publish, usually with the concluding number of the volume, some sort of list of the material published in that volume. These range from simple tables of contents arranged in chronological order, to rather elaborate author and subject indexes which are extremely valuable. These yearly or volume indexes have, of course, the limitation that they cover a relatively short period.

Some journals have a policy of publishing comprehensive indexes for a long interval. Such indexes are seldom issued for fewer than five volumes and may cover fifty or more. As this practice is rather common, limitation of space will not allow of listing the titles of all journals having such indexes, but they are noted in the list of journals in Appendix 1.

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### BIBLIOGRAPHIES

The second type of guide to the literature that we are to consider is the bibliography. Originally, of course, the word referred to books alone, but as most scientific publications appear in the journal literature the word has, in the present connection, reference to lists of books or journal articles. Such lists may be published independently or together with original articles. In any case they may be classified into six types, each of which has its peculiar characteristics and in many cases advantages.

1. *General bibliographies.* This group is defined to include comprehensive bibliographies, which include all that has been published within a longer or shorter period on psychology as a whole, or the publications in a very large and ill-defined section of the total field. Too often the general bibliographies are overgrown lists of references with none of the latter's modesty. In many cases it is obvious that the author could not possibly have consulted all of his references, and in some cases the carelessness with which they are cited proves that he has not seen them. They, of course, make no show of critical selection, but rest their *raison d'être* on the fact that they include so much that whoever is interested may choose as he will. Fortunately there are few such lists one is forced to use, and in this book we will center our attention

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particularly on those belonging to the next type.

2. *Classified bibliographies.* This group includes bibliographies which are arranged according to a subject classification or which have a subject index. Classification according to subject increases the usefulness of any bibliography, except possibly complete ones on a very specific subject, and saves from deserved oblivion the long "general" type which otherwise is so difficult to use.

3. *Complete (or reasonably complete) topical bibliographies.* These are usually found accompanying original articles or reviews and are limited to a relatively small field. For very specific subjects they probably make reference to everything that has been written in the field, and if carefully compiled, are extremely valuable. As the topics become larger the probability of reaching completeness becomes smaller, but even under these conditions they afford a very acceptable guide.

4. *Selected bibliographies.* This group includes those lists of which the compilers had the purpose of including all valuable original contributions, and eliminating notes, reviews, and publications of ephemeral interest. These, if the selection is done by someone very familiar with the field, are perhaps the most valuable of all.

5. *Annotated bibliographies.* Intelligent and critical annotations added to any bibliography

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enhance its value. Such annotations need not be abstracts of the article, but should point out its importance, its relation to the field in general, and briefly its approach to the problem.

6. *Lists of references.* The lists included in this group always accompany original articles. They usually include only titles which the authors have used or found of interest in connection with their work. If they include only well selected and chiefly specific references this type is valuable in a preliminary survey, although it makes no pretense of being complete.

The discussion of the following pages will refer to these types of bibliography although there will be no attempt to follow the exact order.

If one grants the value of bibliographies in research some statistics regarding their use are of interest. An analysis of the entries in *A bibliography of bibliographies on psychology, 1900-1927* (cf. page 94) has been published (Louttit, 1929) and it is sufficiently pertinent to reproduce in part.

Table III shows the distribution of the journals thoroughly searched by subject and country. Five of the total number have been eliminated because they were of a very general nature and included few, if any, articles of interest to psychologists. The fractions indicate journals which are concerned with two subjects, in which case each has been credited with one-half.

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TABLE III  
DISTRIBUTION OF JOURNALS BY SUBJECT AND COUNTRY

Subject	U. S.	Germany	Great Britain	France	Italy	Scandinavia	Japan	Australia	Total
Psych. Gen. ....	13.5	14.5	2.5	5.0	3.0	1.5	1.0	0.5	41.5
Psych. Appl. ....	11.0	5.0	2.0						18.0
Psychiatry .....	7.0	4.5	1.0						12.5
Neurology .....	3.0	4.5	1.0						8.5
Physiology .....	4.5	5.0	3.0	2.0					14.5
Philosophy .....	2.5	5.5	0.5	2.0		0.5		0.5	11.0
Education .....	3.5	3.0	2.0						9.0
Biol. & Zool. ....	4.0	3.0	1.0						8.0
Psychoanalysis .....	2.0	3.0							5.0
Miscellaneous .....	10.0			9.0	3.0	1.0	1.0		11.0
Totals .....	61.0	48.0	13.0			3.0		1.0	139.0

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To secure some data as to the size of the included bibliographies approximately one-tenth of the total number were selected in chance order by taking every tenth entry from the alphabetical list. The number of entries in these 214 bibliographies ranged from 3 to 2,150, with an average of 110. Bibliographies with 100 or fewer references comprised 75.6 per cent of the total number. These data give a fair picture of the quantitative nature of the material included.

The 1,687 references remaining after eliminating books and those from miscellaneous sources

TABLE IV  
ACTUAL NUMBER OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES BY COUNTRY AND YEAR

Periods	U. S.	Germany	Great Britain	France	Scandinavia	Italy	Japan
Before 1900 ..	44	4					
1901-1905 ....	32	68	6	22		1	
1906-1910 ....	95	69	11	18		2	
1911-1915 ....	324	111	9	6	4	3	
1916-1920 ....	285	59	7	3	2	1	
1921-1925 ....	190	158	10	2	3		
1926-1927 ....	109	65	4	2			2
Totals ...	1039	534	47	53	9	7	2

were further analyzed to determine the extent of publication of bibliographies in various countries during different periods. These data are presented in Table IV as absolute number of bibliographies found.

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The number of bibliographies found per volume searched for United States, Germany, Great Britain, and France is shown in Table V. The other countries have been omitted because of the fewness of volumes published in them. A study of this table shows that the countries stand in the order; United States, Germany, Great Britain, and France in the publication of bibliographies for the quarter century. This order is retained in all of the five-year periods except 1901-1905 and 1921-1925; in the first of which United States and Germany changed places as did also France and Great Britain. In the 1920-1925 period Germany again stands first.

TABLE V  
NUMBER OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES PER VOLUME

Period	U. S.	Germany	Great Britain	France
Before 1900 .....	.13	.10		
1901-1905 .....	.32	.43	.40	.57
1906-1910 .....	.67	.41	.42	.36
1911-1915 .....	1.99	.53	.35	.12
1916-1920 .....	1.05	.24	.20	.07
1921-1925 .....	.55	.59	.22	.05
1926-1927 .....	.75	.65	.22	.12
Averages .....	.87	.45	.28	.22
Total No. Vols. ....	1199	1181	167	241

A second fact to be learned is the steady increase in the number of bibliographies published in the United States and Germany and the steady de-



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crease in France and Great Britain. The great reductions in the period 1916-1920 in all countries are attributable to the war and to the depression thereafter. United States and Germany have recovered more quickly than either Great Britain or France. The former two countries also stand first in the number of bibliographies published in connection with reviews of literature as distinct from original articles. In this respect the United States leads, especially in the periods 1911-1915 and 1916-1920, during which time the *Psychological bulletin* had the policy of publishing yearly reviews of most of the important problems of psychology. Some of these had very few references but they have all been included in the compilation.

These data offer presumptive evidence of the value of bibliographies in experimental work. Space in scientific journals is too valuable for editors to publish bibliographies unless there is a demand for them. The two countries from which most of the experimental work comes, United States and Germany, are the ones that have consistently stood at the head in number of bibliographies published, that have recovered most quickly from the effects of the war, and that have devoted most space to periodical reviews of the literature.

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### 1. *Psychological bibliographies*

Psychology has been most fortunate in that there have been periodic bibliographic lists covering its literature beginning early in its history as an experimental science. For the early decades of this period (1860-1895) and for the centuries preceding, when the division between psychology and philosophy was vague or did not exist we have the invaluable bibliography compiled by Benjamin Rand. This was published as volume three (in two parts) of *Baldwin's Dictionary of philosophy and psychology* (cf. page 75) in 1905. Its own title is *Bibliography of philosophy, psychology and cognate subjects*. This list is divided into seven bibliographies as follows:

- A. History of Philosophy
  - 1. General
  - 2. Bibliographies of individual men (including first editions, various translations, later editions and reviews and criticisms.)
- B. Systematic Philosophy
- C. Logic
- D. Aesthetics.
- E. Philosophy of Religion
- F. Ethics
- G. Psychology

The bibliography of psychology comprises pages 913 to 1,188 and is divided into two parts: I. General Psychology, II. Specific, arranged alphabetically by subject. In addition to this subject list, bibliographies of individual psychologists are

## LITERATURE GUIDES

to be found in the second section of that on the history of philosophy. Without doubt this work is the most valuable single source for information concerning the literature preceding the beginning of the twentieth century. However, it has one defect for modern psychology in that it is not at all complete for the biological and physiological literature that is now of such great importance.

In 1894 the *Psychological review* began the publication of the *Psychological index* which purposed to be an annual bibliography of new titles in psychology and cognate subjects. This series is the most important source of material regarding the psychological literature published since its inception. The number of journals searched varies from year to year. The list published in the volume for 1923 includes 342 titles, while the list in volume four of *Psychological abstracts* which is approximately the same as the *Index* has 450 titles. Each volume appears in June of the year following that which it covers. The growth in this indexing journal and in the extent of the literature is shown in the following table:

Period	Average Number of entries per year
1894-1899 (6 volumes)	2088
1900-1904	2757
1905-1909	3093
1910-1914	3104
1915-1919 (war period)	2304
1920-1924	3407
1925-1930 (6 volumes)	5489

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The entries are classified according to a system which is flexible enough to allow of additions and changes from time to time to meet new demands without seriously destroying its sequence. (cf. page 132). The subject list of each volume is indexed separately by author.

Since its inception there has been a close co-operation in compiling this index with the *Zeitschrift für Psychologie und Sinnesphysiologie* in Germany and *L'Annee Psychologie* in France. Practically the same list is to be found in each of these periodicals.

There are two serious defects in this bibliography that limit its usefulness. One of these is the arrangement of the entries according to a scheme of classification with no alphabetical subject index. The ease and efficiency in using it are directly proportional to familiarity with the classification. The other defect is the lack of cumulation, hence it is necessary in tracing literature over a period of years to search each annual volume. In many cases this may necessitate use of all the thirty odd volumes which have been published with the consequent increase in time.

The *Bibliographies of bibliographies on psychology, 1900-1927*, mentioned earlier, overcomes both of these defects to a certain extent, but inasmuch as it does not refer especially to original articles it has a somewhat limited use. This work compiled by the present author was published by

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the National Research Council in 1928. A detailed search of 144 periodicals in psychology and related sciences afforded the bulk of the 2,134 bibliographies listed.<sup>1</sup> The book literature was not studied so systematically. Approximately three thousand Library of Congress cards (which have notations regarding bibliographies) were examined, as well as the catalogue of the Yale University Library and of the Research Information Service of the National Research Council. From these sources only 256 bibliographies were selected as being sufficiently specific and meeting the criteria. References from miscellaneous sources added 191 to the total.

To be included in the list a bibliography had to meet the following requirements, (Louttit, 1929): “(1) it must have fifty or more references, the majority of which are specific; (2) it must be reasonably complete for the subject under discussion, either by statement of the author or in the judgment of the compiler; or (3) it must be attached to an historical review or summary. In any case of doubt the reference was included.” These criteria included the most useful bibliographies, but at the same time, may have eliminated some which experts in specific fields would have considered valuable. However, the list as it stands includes the important bibliographies published during the period surveyed.

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<sup>1</sup>See page 87 for some analysis of the material.

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The entries are arranged alphabetically by author and are extensively indexed by subject, thus it properly belongs to the group of classified bibliographies. Its particular value lies in the fact that it brings together in one place references to special topics for a long period of years. Many of the entries refer directly to important original or review articles, and in all cases they refer to further lists which enable the searcher to readily survey the literature in which he is interested.

There are several general bibliographies of psychology in various languages, but none of them are complete or comprehensive enough to warrant inclusion here. Mention of such general lists will be found on page thirteen of the bibliography described immediately above. Titles of bibliographic serials on psychology, psychiatry and neurology, phonetics, philology and physiology will be found in Appendix 1.

The National Committee for Mental Hygiene has published a *Weekly bibliography on mental hygiene and related subjects* since January 5, 1925. This list is issued in mimeographed form convenient for clipping, and as each entry has a succinct annotation a card file of these titles will be extremely valuable. Titles of books, bulletins and papers from about 120 journals are included.

In education there are two very useful bibliographies published by the United States Office of Education. *The record of current educational*

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*publications* which has been published more or less regularly since January, 1912, is compiled both from the resources of the Office of Education and with the co-operation of specialists. Of course, the American literature is predominant. The other list is the *Bibliography of research studies in education* which includes not only published material but also unpublished theses and dissertations on file in American university libraries. Bibliographic details of both of these lists will be found in the list of references.

### 2. *General Science Bibliographies*

The Royal Society of London's *Catalogue of scientific papers 1800-1900*, is the most comprehensive index to general science ever attempted. Four series with separate subject indexes are proposed of which three series and a supplementary volume have been published. The published volumes comprise the first series, volume 1-6 covering the period 1800 to 1863; the second series, volumes 7-8 covering 1864 to 1873; the third series, volumes 9-11 covering 1874 to 1883 and a supplementary volume for this whole period numbered volume 12. The fourth series, volumes 13-29 covering the period 1884 to 1900, appeared between 1914 and 1925. The entries are arranged alphabetically by author and give reference, date and number of pages for articles published in scientific periodicals. Of the proposed seventeen separate

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subject indexes only three—for mathematics, mechanics and physics—had appeared by 1914.

In continuation of this catalogue the *International catalogue of scientific literature* was started in 1901. This series was published annually for the period 1901 to 1914 (completed in 1921). As a result of the World War publication was suspended, although the regional bureaus in the various cooperating countries are still endeavoring to collect current material. The work in the United States is in charge of the Smithsonian Institution which is actively trying to arrange for the resumption of publication.

Individual catalogues, giving practically complete lists of all purely scientific books and papers published each year in the twenty-five countries of most importance scientifically, have been issued for each of the following branches of science:

- |                |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| A. Mathematics | K. Paleontology          |
| B. Mechanics   | L. General Biology       |
| C. Physics     | M. Botany                |
| D. Chemistry   | N. Zoology               |
| E. Astronomy   | O. Human Anatomy         |
| F. Meteorology | P. Physical Anthropology |
| G. Mineralogy  | Q. Physiology            |
| H. Geology     | R. Bacteriology          |
| J. Geography   |                          |

The annual volume of each part contains an author index, a thorough subject index and a schedule of classification in four languages. The list of source journals, published in 1903, includes



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some 4,670 titles. The sections of most value in psychology are those lettered, L, N, O, P, and Q in the above list.

The German titles for this work were published under the title *Bibliographie der deutschen naturwissenschaftlichen Literatur* covering the years 1901 to 1914; and the French titles were published as *Bibliographie scientifique française mensuelle* for the period 1901 to 1918.

Beginning with the sixth annual issue for 1906 section N merged with the *Zoological record* (Volume 43, 1906-) of the Zoological Society of London. Since 1915 the Society has continued the publication of this section.

## ABSTRACT JOURNALS

While indexes and bibliographies, such as we have just considered, serve a very useful purpose they are limited to the citation of a title, and all too often the title has or seems to have very little to do with the body of the paper. The annotated bibliography makes some attempt to characterize the work but this is hardly sufficient to give an adequate idea of the paper. To satisfy the obvious need the abstract journal has been developed. Such periodicals have been published in several sciences for many years, but psychology has been so served only since 1927.

Well written abstracts should, in not more than about 300 words or less, present a non-critical

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statement of the problem of a paper and give some indication of the results, conclusions, and new methods or theories. Inasmuch as most abstract journals are cooperative enterprises, the contributions coming from authors and collaborators, the adequacy of the abstracts vary. However, even a poor abstract, although it has its evils, is better than none at all.

In the following pages are described those abstract journals that are of greatest value to psychology.

*Psychological abstracts*: Lancaster, Pa., American Psychological Association (Business office, Psychological Review Company, Princeton, N. J.) M (with an index number in December), 600 pages. W. S. Hunter (Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts) and cooperating board, \$6.00. Volume 1, 1927.

This is, of course, the most important abstract journal serving psychology although it has been published only since 1927. Previous to this time a limited number of abstracts were published in the *Psychological bulletin*. As W. S. Hunter is editor of both this journal and of the *Psychological index* there is a valuable degree of coordination between them. The *Index* usually lists more titles than the *Abstracts*, but as the latter is published monthly the record is more up-to-date. The abstracts, which are all signed, are classified under the following headings:

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1. General.
2. Sensation and perception.
3. Feeling and emotion.
4. Attention, memory and thought.
5. Nervous system.
6. Motor phenomena and action.
7. Plant and animal behavior.
8. Evolution and heredity.
9. Special mental conditions.
10. Nervous and mental diseases.
11. Social functions of the individual.
12. Industrial and personnel problems.
13. Childhood and adolescence.
14. Educational psychology.
15. Biometry and statistics.
16. Mental tests.

Under these headings they are arranged alphabetically by author. Each number has an author index and in December a thirteenth number is published containing a complete author index and a very excellent and complete subject index.

The growth of this abstracting service is shown in the number of entries in succeeding years:

Volume 1, 1927.....	2730 entries
Volume 2, 1928.....	3758 entries
Volume 3, 1929.....	5016 entries
Volume 4, 1930.....	5139 entries
Volume 5, 1931.....	5066 entries

*L'Annee Psychologie*. Paris, Felix Alcan. Annual. 900 pages. Ed. Henri Piéron. (Sorbonne, Paris) Volume 1, 1894.

Beginning with the first volume *L'Annee Psy-*

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*chologie* has published a number of abstracts in addition to its original articles. In the more recent years the number of abstracts has increased and in the 1929 volume there are over 1,450 pages, comprising about 75 per cent of the book. They are classified by subject and have an author index.

*Biological abstracts.* Menasha, Wisconsin: Union of American Biological Societies. Bi-M. Ed. J. R. Schram and cooperating board. \$9.00. Volume 1, 1926.

This is a "comprehensive abstracting and indexing journal of the world's literature in theoretical and applied biology exclusive of clinical medicine." The first issue appeared in December 1926 under the auspices of the Union of American Biological Societies which consists of some nineteen member societies. The numbers of the first volume appeared irregularly but recently the editorial work has been organized so that the issues appear more regularly. Approximately 5,500 journals are abstracted and up to June 30, 1930 over 78,300 abstracts of material appearing since January, 1926 had been published. The abstracts are classified under some thirty major headings of which animal physiology is of particular importance in psychology. The most pertinent sub-headings in this classification are: Responses to environmental changes, sense organs, nervous system and motor apparatus. Each number contains an author index

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and the last number of each volume is an excellent author and subject index.

*Wistar Institute bibliographic service.* Philadelphia, Pa., Wistar Institute Press. Ed. Helen Dean King.

This bibliographie and abstracting service was originally intended to cover only papers appearing in the journals of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, but it has since been opened to several other journals. The journals included in the 1931 list include: *Journal of morphology and physiology*, *Journal of comparative neurology*, *American journal of anatomy*, *Anatomical record*, *Journal of experimental zoology*, *American anatomical memoirs*, *American journal of physical anthropology*, *Folia Anatomica Japonica*, *Physiological zoology*, *Stain technology*, and *Ecological monographs*. In addition the *Publications of the biological survey of the Mount Desert region*, *Biological bulletin*, *Australian journal of experimental biology and medical science*, and the *Journal of parasitology* have been included for longer or shorter periods.

Before June 1, 1917 simple bibliographic cards for all articles in the Wistar Institute journals (the first six in the above list) were published and these are available from the first issue (cf. appendix 1 for dates). Since that date each card bears an author's abstract which are first issued semi-monthly in *Advanced abstract sheets* (\$3.00 per

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year). As soon as the exact date of publication is decided the bibliographic cards with the abstract are issued. (\$5.00 per year for about 425 cards). Periodically the author's abstracts are published in book form with an analytic subject index (\$5.00 per volume.) This service enables the scientist to: (1) become acquainted with experimental work before it appears in printed form; (2) select articles he wishes to read or own (the Institute sells reprints of all papers published by it); (3) maintain an index of the contents of several of the most important biological journals. It is unnecessary to point out specifically the value of these journals to the psychologist.

*Physiological abstracts.* London, H. K. Lewis Company. M. 800 pages. Ed. J. Mellanby. Volume 1, 1916.

This journal is issued by the Physiological Society of Great Britain and Ireland with the cooperation of the American Physiological Society. The last number of each volume is an index number containing both an author and subject index. Volume 15 for 1930-31 included 3,810 abstracts.

*Social science abstracts.* Menasha, Wisconsin, Social Science Research Council. M. (with index number December), 1,700 pages (Volume 1). Ed. F. Stuart Chapin and cooperating board (611 Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, N. Y. City.) \$6.00. Volume 1, 1929.

With financial support from the Social Science

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Research Council and cooperation from Social Science associations this abstract journal was started in 1929. During the first year 11,000 abstracts from some 3,000 journals were published. After the first volume books, monographs, and government serials were included and the number of journals searched was increased to 5,000, so that during the first nine months of 1930 over 12,000 abstracts were published. The contents are grouped under major headings: Methodology, Human Geography, Cultural Anthropology, History, Economics, Political Science, and Sociology. Each number contains a classified table of contents and an author index. The thirteenth number gives a complete author and cross-referenced subject index.

*Loyola educational digest.* Chicago, Loyola, Educational Digest. M, (except August and September). 200 cards. Ed. Austin G. Schmidt. (3441 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.) \$3.00.

The *Digest* according to the publisher is different from every other magazine in that it is published on 5x8 cards of which 200 are guaranteed each year. Each card contains a very complete abstract of one article and has a descriptive title and the classification number according to the Dewey system. In addition to the abstract cards each month "Current Literature" cards are published. These contain a classified list of journal articles, cited by title only, which have appeared

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in about 100 periodicals. These cards are published as a bound pamphlet at the end of each year. The series started in March 1924 and complete sets of back issues are available. In addition to the printed cards the publishers are prepared to furnish filing cases, guide cards, blank cards, filing envelopes and notebooks, all of which enable the worker to make a collection of notes suited to his needs. The major emphasis is, of course, on education, but educational and child psychology are well represented.

*Teacher's journal and abstract.* Greeley, Colorado, Colorado State Teacher's College. M, (except June, July and August). 550 pages. Earle U. Rugg, Managing editor. \$2.00. Volume 1, 1926.

This journal, while published primarily for teachers, is of some value to the educational psychologist. The editorial policy is to publish abstracts within one month after the appearance of the original article. While the major portion of the journal is devoted to abstracts each number contains several original papers. There is a complete yearly subject index.

*Child development abstracts and bibliography.* Washington, D. C., Committee on Child Development, National Research Council. Bi-M. 600 pages. \$5.00. Volume 1, 1927.

This abstract journal selects abstracts on all phases of the physical and mental health, and



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growth of children from the leading journals and abstract publications of the United States. It is issued in "Lithoprinted" form on one side of the sheet so that the abstracts may be clipped for filing. Each number has an author and subject index in addition to the complete yearly volume indexes.

There are several journals publishing abstracts which are often of interest in psychology. Among these may be mentioned the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, *American journal of diseases of children*, *Archives of neurology and psychiatry*, *The journal of nervous and mental diseases*, *Endocrinology*, *Mental hygiene*, and *The American journal of physical anthropology*.

## REVIEW JOURNALS

The fourth group of literature guides to be considered has a doubtful validity as a separate class. In the present connection the term "review journal" has the meaning of a periodical devoted exclusively to papers which summarize, critically or non-critically, the literature on some special subject. Such papers are, however, not unique in the journals to be here cited; they occur in almost all scientific journals in greater or less number. Further, some very excellent reviews of literature are found accompanying reports of original research. In spite of the possible artificiality of this division several periodicals will be described.

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There is, of course, no general index to all such papers but Louttit's *Bibliography of bibliographies on psychology, 1900-1927* (1928) may well serve such a purpose. This is especially true inasmuch as all of the papers in the journals mentioned here are included.

*Psychological bulletin.* Princeton, New Jersey and Lancaster, Pa., American Psychological Association. (Business office, Psychological Review, Princeton, New Jersey). M. 600 pages. Ed. E. S. Robinson (Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut). \$6.00. Volume 1, 1904.

The *Bulletin* was started in 1904 as the literature section of the *Psychological review* with James Mark Baldwin and H. C. Warren as editors. Its editorial policy has not been constant except that it has always carried book reviews and in the earlier years had annual summaries of literature in special fields. In 1921 the publication of abstracts was begun and this work continued until *Psychological abstracts* was started in 1927. During these years and especially after 1926 the reviews of special literature have covered longer periods than one year, and there has been no attempt to have annual reviews. In beginning investigation on a particular topic the *Bulletin* is an excellent starting point as its reviews have covered a wide range. It has an annual author and subject list.

## LITERATURE GUIDES

*The Journal of animal behavior*, edited by Robert M. Yerkes, was published between 1911 and 1917. The last number of each volume, starting with the second, is devoted to reviews of the literature on animal behavior for the preceding year.

*Ergebnisse der Physiologie*. Munich, J. F. Bergmann. Ann. 900 pages. Editors, L. Asher (Bern) and K. Spiro (Basel). Volume 1, 1902.

This German periodical is an excellent review of the physiological literature because of its continuous publication since 1902. Its articles are monographic in nature and present excellent summaries of the literature for specific topics, many of which are of direct psychological interest. The earlier volumes were published in two parts:

- I. Biochemistry.
- II. Biophysics and Psychophysics.

Each volume has an analytic table of contents and there is one cumulative index for volumes one to ten.

*Physiological reviews*. Baltimore, American Physiological Society. Q. Ed. D. R. Hooker. Volume 1, 1921.

This journal has published monographic reviews of the literature in all phases of physiology. Many of these reviews are of direct psychological importance. Each volume has a subject and author index.

*Quarterly review of biology*. Baltimore, Wil-

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liams & Wilkins Co. Q. Ed. Raymond Pearl. Volume 1, 1926.

During the course of its relatively short existence this journal has published many excellent reviews of psychological value, especially in the field of animal behavior and physiology.

The bibliographic, abstract and review journals specifically mentioned in this chapter will probably be found to be of the greatest importance for American investigators. The list is not, however, exhaustive in relation to foreign journals. Many of these will be found listed in appendix 1.

## CHAPTER VI

### OTHER MATERIAL AND SOURCES

In addition to the material discussed in the preceding four chapters there are several types of publications that can not be conveniently considered under any of those headings. This chapter will be devoted to a brief discussion of these miscellaneous materials.

#### BIOGRAPHY

Although works concerned primarily with biography might have been described in Chapter IV, it seemed more logical to reserve that for references on experimental and theoretical topics. The encyclopedias there described and the obituary notices in journals have much value in the study of the lives of psychologists. In addition to these general sources the following special works should be consulted.

The 66 volumes of the *Dictionary of national biography* published at London between 1885 and 1921 is the standard source of biographical data for English notables. Since 1928 the American Council of Learned Societies has been publishing a *Dictionary of American biography*, which aims to serve as a standard source for American biography. For short accounts of the living

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notables the various *Who's Who* volumes which are available for many countries including the United States, England, Germany, France, Italy, China, Japan, and Denmark, may be consulted.

These references are general in scope and include psychologists and their confreres only as they meet more general standards of inclusion. The following list of biographical works are more particularly concerned with psychologists and other scientists.

*American men of science.* Edited by J. McKeen Cattell. New York: Science Press. Fourth edition. 1927, pp. 1132. This list, published first in 1906 with 4,000 names, has grown to 13,500 names in the latest edition. The data given include name, address, department of investigation, birth place and date, academic history, positions and minor positions, societies and a list of the chief subjects on which work has been published or is in progress.

*Psychological register.*<sup>1</sup> Edited with the cooperation of an international board by Carl Murchison. Worcester, Mass.: Clark University Press. 1929, pp. 580. The names included in the first edition were secured largely from the membership lists of psychological associations wherever possible. This

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<sup>1</sup>According to a circular received in May 1932 the volume here described is to be known as Volume II. The first volume is in preparation and will include data for psychologists who died before the initiation of the series. The third volume (published June 1932) is a revision of Volume II and contains data for some 2,400 psychologists from 40 different countries.

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set an arbitrary limit on names to be included as is shown in a note in the *American journal of psychology* by E. G. Boring (1930). Names for each of 21 countries or groups of countries are arranged alphabetically under each and they are all included in one name index. The data included for each individual are: position and address, date of birth, academic history, personal history of positions and minor appointments, membership in scientific societies, and a bibliography of psychological works.

*A history of psychology in autobiography.* In 1930 the first volume of these autobiographical studies appeared under the editorship of Carl Murchison. The men included have been important in influencing contemporary psychology and the articles aim to include "as much of their personal histories as bears on their professional careers." The first volume presents portraits and autobiographies of the following men: James Mark Baldwin, Mary Whiton Calkins, Edouard Claperède, Raymond Dodge, Pierre Janet, Joseph Jastrow, F. Kiesow, Wm. McDougall, Carl Emil Seashore, C. Spearman, William Stern, Carl Stumpf, Howard C. Warren, Theodor Ziehen and H. Zwaardemaker. The second volume includes autobiographies and portraits of Benjamin Bourdon, James Drever, Knight Dunlap, Giulio Cesare Ferrari, Shepherd I. Franz, Karl Groos, Gerardus Heymans, Harald Höffding, Charles H. Judd, C. Lloyd Morgan, Walter B. Pillsbury, Lewis M. Terman, Margaret

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Floy Washburn, Robert S. Woodworth, and Robert Mearns Yerkes.

*Who's Who in American education.* Edited by Robert C. Cook. This annual volume appeared first in 1929 for the years 1928-1929. It is a biographical directory of eminent living educators in the United States. The third volume (1931) contains over 4,000 entries each including name, parents name, academic history, positions, name of wife and children, societies, specialization and a brief bibliographical note.

Probably a more satisfactory educational biographical directory is the *Biographical directory of leaders in education* edited by J. McKeen Cattell published in 1932. Its 11,000 biographies cover the same field as *School and society* and the data included are the same as for *American men of science*.

### PORTRAITS

While hardly to be considered a part of scientific literature and yet equal in importance and interest to biographical data are the portraits of scientific men. Perhaps the best collection of such portraits available is offered by Science Service.<sup>1</sup> Something over 2,000 Kodak pictures of leading scientists at work are included in its large file of photographs made by Julian P. Scott, the "Kodaker of Science." A list of these portraits with prices is available from Science Service. The latest list in-

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<sup>1</sup>(21st and B St., Washington, D. C.)



## OTHER MATERIAL AND SOURCES

cludes the names of nearly one hundred men who are working or have worked in psychology and its cognate sciences.

The C. H. Stoelting Company publishes about 60 portraits of psychologists, mostly modern, many of which are provided with signatures. A third source of portraits is the Open Court Publishing Company which has issued a Philosophical and Psychological Portrait Series containing 68 plates of men famous in these fields.

## CONGRESSES

The papers presented at scientific meetings are often not published in any other manner than as an abstract in the proceedings of the society. Usually these abstracts are noted in the bibliographical and abstract journals which have been earlier described. For convenience we may, however, note here some details of several of these sources.

Abstracts of papers to be presented at the American Psychological Association meeting are published in pamphlet form as part of the program preceeding the meeting. Later they are again published with the proceedings of the Association in the *Psychological bulletin*. It is this later publication to which reference is usually made. Abstracts of papers read before the Southern Society for Philosophy and Psychology and the Western Psychological Association are also published with the proceedings of these societies in the *Psychological*

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*bulletin*. The papers presented before the American Association for the Study of Feeble-mindedness are published in full in the *Papers and proceedings* of that Society. This series constitutes a continuation of the *Journal of psycho-asthenics*.

The Gesellschaft für experimentelle Psychologie publishes the complete papers presented at its meeting as the *Bericht über den [number] Kongress für experimentelle Psychologie in [place]*. This work is issued by Fischer in Jena.

The British Psychological Society publishes the titles only of papers presented before its various sections in the *British journal of psychology*.

Since 1889 there has been a world wide gathering of psychologists at the International Congress of Psychology. These meetings have been held as follows: Paris 1889, London 1892, Munich 1896, Paris 1900, Rome 1905, Geneva 1909, Oxford 1923, Gröningen 1926, New Haven 1929, Copenhagen 1932.

There have apparently been only five volumes of the *Proceedings* of these Congresses published as shown in the following list:

IV	1900	Ed. Pierre Janet.	
		Paris: Alcan	1901 pp. 814
V	1905	Ed. S. De Sanctis.	
		Rome: Forzani	1905 pp. 798
VI	1909	Ed. Ed. Claparède.	
		Geneve: Kundig	1910 pp. 877
VII	1923	Ed. C. S. Myers.	
		Cambridge Univ. Press	1923 pp. 388

## OTHER MATERIAL AND SOURCES

- IX 1929 Ed. E. G. Boring  
Princeton, N. J.  
Psy. Rev. Co. 1929 pp. 534

For the III Congress at Munich in 1896 there was published a 12 page *Vorläufiges programm*.

## TRADE CATALOGUES

A valuable source of information about apparatus, and one often neglected, is the dealer's catalogue. These are usually illustrated and often give elaborate descriptions of the apparatus, of its uses, and sometimes refer the reader to published accounts regarding its use. The list here presented is probably not complete but it does include some of the more important catalogues from this point of view.

1. Cambridge Instrument Co., 45 Grosvenor Pl., London.  
"Cambridge Psychological Instruments."
2. Harvard Apparatus Co., Back Bay P. O., Boston, Mass.  
"Harvard Psychological Apparatus."
3. Marietta Apparatus Co., Marietta, Ohio. "Psychological Apparatus." 1929. 51 pp., Illustrations.
4. Spindler und Hoyer, Göttingen. "Apparate für Psychologische Untersuchungen." (The copy I have is dated 1921. It has a wealth of illustrations, explanations and references.)
5. C. H. Stoelting Co., 424 N. Homan Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
"Apparatus, Tests, Supplies." 1930, 227 pp., Illus., References.
6. Zimmerman, E. Leipzig. "Psychologische und Physiologische Apparate." 1928. 359 pp., Illus., References.

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Catalogues of tests are published by :

The World Book Co., Yonkers, N. Y.

Public School Publishing Co., Bloomington, Ill.

Bureau of Education Research and Service, University  
of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

The Psychological Corporation, 522 Fifth Ave., New  
York, N. Y.

## DIRECTORIES

Several directories enabling the investigator to locate various agencies are here listed.

*Directory of psychiatric clinics for children in the United States.* New York: Commonwealth Fund. 1932, (3rd ed.). Gives a list of local clinics in each state with names of the director, office hours, number of staff workers, and the number of cases handled, together with a description of the services of State agencies and mental hygiene organizations.

*Mental Health clinics in New York City.* New York: N. Y. State Committee on Mental Hygiene. 1925, pp. 23. Lists (1) clinics for the use of the general public, (2) clinics of official agencies for the use of specific groups, and (3) clinics operated by private agencies in the interests of their clients. For each clinic the address, name of director and staff, office hours, and a note on service rendered and fees, if any, are given.

*List of psychiatric clinics for children in the United States.* Washington: U. S. Children's

## OTHER MATERIAL AND SOURCES

Bureau. 1929, pp. 28, (Bureau Pub. No. 191). For each clinic it gives the name, address and hours of service. Also includes addresses of state and local mental hygiene organizations.

*Personnel research agencies.* Washington: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1930, (2nd. ed.), pp. 197, (Bulletin No. 518). This is a revision of Bulletin No. 299 issued in 1921. Industrial and college personnel research agencies in the United States are described. For each agency the following data are given: name, address, chief officer, a short description and history, projects and publications.

*Educational directory.* Washington: U. S. Office of Education. 1912—current (annual). This useful directory has appeared since 1912 usually as *Bulletin* number one for each year. The volume for 1931 includes the following information: principal school officers of State, County and City School systems; presidents and deans of higher educational institutions; educational associations and foundations; directors of educational research; a list of educational periodicals.

*Handbook of scientific and technical societies and institutions of the United States and Canada.* Compiled by C. J. West and Callie Hull. Washington: National Research Council. 1930, (2nd. ed.), pp. 349, (Bulletin No. 76). Gives the name, address, objects, membership, meetings, library

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facilities, publications, and research funds and awards for 793 American societies and 91 Canadian. The subject index includes, in one alphabet, titles, journals, and subjects. A similar list, although somewhat old is the *Handbook of learned societies and institutions* published by the Carnegie Institution in 1908 (Pub. No. 39).

*The yearbook of the scientific and learned societies of Great Britain and Ireland.* London: Chas. Griffin & Co. This is an annual of which the volume for 1929 and 1930 published in 1931 is the 47th issue. It includes data on name, address, subject, officers and a list of the papers read at the various meetings during the year.

*Directory of commercial testing and college research laboratories.* Edited by Ann E. Rapuzzi. Washington: U. S. Bureau of Standards. 1928, (2nd ed.), pp. 46. Supplement 1929, pp. 4. (Miscell. Pub. No. 90). This list of 271 commercial and 186 college laboratories includes electrical, chemical and engineering testing laboratories. Its usefulness for psychology lies more particularly in the information concerning laboratories for standardizing certain types of apparatus.

*Directory of research in child development.* Edited by J. A. Hicks. Nat. Res. Coun. Rep. & Cir. Series, No. 102. 1931. This is an extension and revision of an earlier directory published as No. 76 in the same series. The present edition

## OTHER MATERIAL AND SOURCES

gives the following information for 659 investigators working in problems of child development: degrees, present affiliation, special field, nature of research in progress. There are geographic and subject indexes.

## CHAPTER VII

### LIBRARY AND CLASSIFICATION

A well stocked library is as important to successful research and teaching as the best equipped laboratories or the most up-to-date classrooms. Yet so often individuals forego its assistance either from a perverse adherence to the dogma "study nature, not books" or from an inexcusable unfamiliarity with the riches that lie therein. Of course no person has ever completed any graduate training without having used the library to some extent, many to a very great extent. But so much of this contact has been with the ordinary, necessary backbone of the literature, while the less common and more unusual materials, many times the most valuable, are passed by. No textbook can ever serve as the only guide to these outlying fields, but it can give some hints as to how and where to look for materials. The actual accomplishment must come from an intelligent association with the library itself.

The books, journals, bulletins and all other material with which we have been concerned thus far are to be found gathered together in public and university libraries as well as in the private collections of individuals. The arrangement and use of the collection in different libraries vary in detail



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but there are underlying methods which are nearly universal, at least in America. The concern of this chapter is to describe these underlying methods and to offer some suggestions as to their use.

### THE CATALOGUE

The first point of contact with a library, at least after one has passed the stage of going to it with a definite title, or, more often, a vague idea of what he wants and asking the first library assistant to find it, is the catalogue. Modern catalogues are arranged on cards which may be added to or shifted about with relatively little cost in time or money. These catalogues are usually of the dictionary type with every item listed in one alphabet under the author's name, the subject or subjects, and often the title.

The following notes from Monroe, Hamilton and Smith (1930) concisely present some of the common rules of filing usually observed in large libraries and may prove helpful. According to the principle "nothing before something" short words are not mixed with longer single words having the same sequence of letters. By this method of alphabetizing a word always precedes that same word having a modified ending. For example "class scores" would precede "classroom." The order of the following words and phrases illustrates this most common method of filing.

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New Castle  
New Republic  
New Zealand  
Newberry Library  
News Review  
Newspaper

Hyphenated words are usually arranged as two words. If the compound word is printed as one (by omitting the hyphen) then it is counted as one word. Thus "book-binding" would precede "bookbinding." It is generally agreed to arrange "M'" and "Mc" as if spelled "Mac"; "St." and "Ste." as if spelled "Saint" and "Sainte"; and other abbreviations as if spelled in full. "The" beginning a title is usually disregarded. Umlauted vowels, e. g., ü, ö, etc., as well as the Scandinavian ø, are filed as though they were spelled ue, oe, etc. The general rule for filing the works of an author is to arrange them alphabetically by title and chronologically by editions.

There is a wide diversity in practice concerning some details. The arrangement of cards under complex author headings is a very perplexing problem to the novice. The three methods in use are:

1. Direct.  
U. S.—Bureau of Education.  
U. S.—Department of Agriculture.
2. Inverted.  
U. S.—Agriculture, Department of.  
U. S.—Education, Bureau of.

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3. Principle word (in effect an inverted form).  
U. S.—Department of *Agriculture*.  
U. S.—*Children's* Bureau.

Such complex author headings are used largely for the publications of governments and other institutions when no individual author is mentioned, and to keep the publications of such agencies together in the catalogue.<sup>1</sup>

In addition to the dictionary catalogue most libraries have a second one known as the shelf list, in which the cards are arranged by their classification numbers thus duplicating the arrangement of the books on the shelves. This serves as a ready index to the books in the library belonging to a certain classification and makes investigation of the stacks unnecessary.

The catalogue cards in most general use in libraries are slightly smaller than the usual 3x5 cards (75x125mm.), but both sizes may be filed in the same drawer with very little inconvenience. These cards have on them in handwriting, type-writing, or printing certain data necessary to identify the book in question. These data include author, title, place of publication, date, paging, and often, especially printed cards, rather elaborate bibliographic information. The most important information the cards contain, at least in guiding

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<sup>1</sup>Margaret Mann's *Introduction to cataloging and the classification of books* (1930) is a very helpful manual for the novice in library science.

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to the resources of the library, is the call number. In the usual practice this is the number typed on the upper left hand corner of the card, consisting of several numbers or of letters and numbers depending on the system in use. One example should make this clear.

150 Titchener, E. B.

T61 An Outline of Psychology

The first number, 150, is the class number for general psychology, while T61 is the author number according to the Cutter system which is widely used.

Having found the book we want and noted its call number, the next step is to get the book. In most libraries stack privileges are limited and books are secured by filling out an order form and presenting it at the circulation desk. This procedure varies somewhat in different institutions, but that for your local library can be easily learned.

If the stacks are open one can go directly to the shelves for his book. In this case a knowledge, and a rather thorough one, of the classification system is necessary, because the books are arranged on the shelves according to it. It is important to remember that the relative position of the books to one another is more important than their absolute position in relation to a given starting point. New accessions or changes in stacking often necessitate drastic shifting of absolute posi-

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tion, but the books *always* retain their relative position.

In the larger libraries bound volumes of journals are stacked on the same shelves with books. In many smaller libraries they are often stacked separately but according to the same classification as that used for books. Unbound journals are usually arranged alphabetically by title in a special place. Most libraries keep encyclopedias, dictionaries and works of general reference in a special room where they can be consulted but they do not circulate. This special collection is too often neglected until the pressure of a specific need drives one to it. A few moments on frequent occasions spent browsing through reference books of all kinds will pay rich returns in added bits of information that can often be put to excellent use, and usually in time of need.

## CLASSIFICATION

The great amount of material found in the public library necessitates some system of classification in order that specific material may be made easily available and with the minimum expenditure of time and effort. In the private collection the problem is somewhat different, but here also expediency dictates the use of some system of orderly arrangement. Most libraries arrange their collections according to the subject; that is, books on one subject are stacked together and those on related

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subjects are placed near by. At the present time there are two widely used systems of classification, the most common being the Dewey Decimal Classification, the other, used by a number of large libraries, is called the Library of Congress Classification. A few libraries still use their own system which may or may not be a modification of those mentioned. In any case a few minutes spent in the library itself will enable the student to learn at least the outlines of the classifying system and arrangement of books.

*Dewey decimal classification.* This widely used system, devised by Melvil Dewey, was first published in 1876. In brief, the whole of human knowledge is divided into ten divisions, each of these further divided into ten, each of these hundred into ten and so on to as great a subdivision as one wishes. Then ten main divisions are:

- 000 General works.
- 100 Philosophy.
- 200 Religion.
- 300 Sociology.
- 400 Philology.
- 500 Pure science.
- 600 Applied science.
- 700 Fine arts.
- 800 Literature.
- 900 History.

The present editor of the system, Dorkas Fellows, has informed me that a new and revised edition is to be published in September 1932. The expansion

## LIBRARY AND CLASSIFICATION

of sections 130 and 150 of this new edition will amount to more than 50 pages. In addition an alternative scheme for psychology has been developed to be used with 159.9 as a base. This expansion will be extremely serviceable. However, as most libraries now using the system will probably continue to use the old divisions it seems wise to present a list of the divisions of greatest interest to psychologists.<sup>1</sup>

016	(Followed by class number) Subject bibliography.
100	Philosophy, general.
110	Metaphysics.
120	Metaphysics.
130	Mind and body.
131	Mental physiology and hygiene.
132	Mental derangements.
133	Occultism, witchcraft, magic.
134	Hypnotism, animal magnetism.
135	Sleep, dreams, somnambulism.
136	Mental characteristics.
136.7	Child study.
137	Personality.
138	Physiognomy.
139	Phrenology.
140	Philosophic systems.
150	Psychology.
151	Intellect, capacity for knowing.
152	Sense, sense perception.
153	Understanding.
154	Memory.
155	Imagination, creative power.

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156	Intuitive faculty, reason.
157	Sensibility, emotions, affections.
158	Instincts, appetites.
159	Will.
160	Logic.
170	Ethics.
180	Ancient philosophers.
190	Modern philosophers.
201	Philosophy and theory of religion.
301	Social theories, social psychology.
311	Statistics, theory.
364	Criminology.
370	Education.
401	Origin of language.
534	Sound, acoustics.
535	Light, optics.
570	Biology.
591	Physiologic zoology.
591.5	Animal behavior.
611	Anatomy.
612	Physiology.

Founded on the Dewey scheme are the tables of the Concilium Bibliographicum for use in the fields of anatomy, physiology and zoology, and an elaborately expanded French edition called *Classification décimale universelle* published by the Institute Internationale de Bibliographie. The publication of a second edition of these tables began in 1927 and is still being issued.

*Library of Congress classification.* The National Library has found it necessary to invent its own classification for its enormous collection of nearly 4,000,000 books. This scheme has come into rather



## LIBRARY AND CLASSIFICATION

common use in this country owing to the publication of its catalogue cards which all have the classification number printed on them. As these cards are used extensively it is easy to believe they have been instrumental in the adoption of this system by many libraries.

The basis of the Library of Congress scheme is the division of knowledge into 26 classes each labeled by a letter of the alphabet. Further subdivision is secured by adding capital letters and numbers, e. g., applied psychology is BF 636.

The main divisions as published in the *Outline scheme of classes* (1917) together with a few subdivisions of interest in psychology are as follows:

- A General works, polygraphy.
- B Philosophy, religion.
- BF Psychology.
- C History-auxiliary sciences.
- D History and topography (except America).
- E America (general) and U. S. (general).
- F U. S. (local) and America (except U. S.)
- G Geography, voyages, travel.
- GN Anthropology (ethnology, somatology).
- GR Folklore.
- H Social science.
- HM Sociology.
- HQ Family, marriage, women.
- HV Social pathology.
- J Political science.
- K Law.
- L Education.
- M Music.
- N Fine arts.

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P	Language and literature.
Q	Science.
QL	Zoology.
QM	Human anatomy.
QP	Physiology.
R	Medicine.
S	Agriculture, plant and animal industry.
T	Technology.
U	Military science.
V	Naval science.
Z	Bibliography.

*Psychological index classification.* This scheme, although not in widespread use in classifying libraries, except possibly private ones, is perhaps the best from the psychologist's point of view. It has been in use since the beginning of the *Index* in 1894, although there have been a few major changes and many minor ones during that time. This is a great fault of the system for library use, because some of the changes have meant the formation of new major classes and of moving subclasses from one place to another far removed. In spite of this fault, however, it is necessary for the psychologist to be familiar with this scheme as it has won rather wide adoption.

As the outline of the scheme is published in each number of the *Psychological index* it is hardly necessary to present it in detail, but the major divisions may be useful.

- I. General.
- II. Nervous system.

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- III. Sensation and perception.
- IV. Feeling and emotion.
- V. Motor phenomena and action.
- VI. Attention, memory and thought.
- VII. Social functions of the individual.
- VIII. Industrial and personnel problems. (Previous to volume 35 for 1929 published in 1930 this was the last section of VII.)
- IX. Special mental conditions. (Previous to Vol. 35 this was VIII.)
- X. Nervous and mental diseases. (Previous to Vol. 35 this was IX.)
- XI. Mental development in man. (Previous to Vol. 35 this was X.)
- XII. Educational psychology. (Previous to Vol. 35 this was the last section of XI.)
- XIII. Plant and animal behavior.

Of course each of these thirteen headings are subdivided, but, as can be seen by the major changes noted in the list, the class number of a certain subject in one year is not necessarily the same as the class number of the same subject in the next year. This, of course, weakens the system for library use, and makes it somewhat more difficult to use the yearly volumes of the *Index*.

*Other classifications.* In 1917 A. T. Poffenberger published a brief modification of the Dewey Class 150 which he says was adopted by Columbia University. It is based on the *Psychological index* divisions in use at that period and is not further expanded. While perhaps satisfactory in classifying books, for which it was proposed, it hardly

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seems suitable for a very extensive general collection.

A. R. Urquhart (1905) published "A classification of the literature of insanity" which is of little or no value at present due to the great changes and new discoveries in this field.

Haggerty's "Topics in Psychology" (1929), while not a classification, may be mentioned here. It is a list of over 1,000 topics discussed in psychological texts arranged in classes somewhat similar to those of the *Index*. The list of subject headings in education prepared by Voegelein (1930) may be found useful. It is described as "a systematic classification of educational activities and functions covering the entire field of education."

## SPECIAL LIBRARY SERVICE

In addition to loan and reference collections, many libraries offer other services that are not so well known. Those discussed below are invaluable to the research worker in enabling him to secure necessary material which is not in the library available to him and which would be prohibitively costly in the open market.

*Inter-library loans.* It is hardly to be expected that libraries at some distance will loan books, in many cases valuable, to individuals, but they will usually lend material to other libraries. The individual makes a request of his local library for a

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book which they borrow from a distant library and in turn loan to the individual. The ultimate borrower usually assumes the cost of transportation both ways, while the borrowing library assumes responsibility for the safe return of the book. As long as such a book is in the possession of the borrower it is of no use to the lending library and so courtesy would require that it be returned as soon as possible. At any rate it must be returned within a certain time limit set by the lending library. Constance M. Winchell (1930) has published a monograph giving a great deal of information regarding inter-library loans and including a bibliography of sources showing the location of books in American libraries.

*Photographic reproductions.* If a needed article is not available for borrowing it might be desirable to secure a copy of it. In many cases the book or journal might be purchased, but for many sorts of material this may be very expensive if not impossible. To meet this emergency many of the larger libraries have made available a photographic copy-service. Such copies are commonly known as photostats from the name of the commonest form of the copying machine. These familiar prints with white letters on a dark gray background, (although "white prints" with dark letters can be secured) vary in price but the usual range is from ten to twenty-five cents per print. Inquiry at the library owning the desired material will usually result in

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information as to this service. In addition to affording an opportunity of securing just the article that is needed, this service enables one to make a permanent addition to one's own library.

*Abstracting, translating, copying.* Although very few libraries endeavor to furnish abstracts, translations or typewritten copies, most libraries in large universities or centers of population will attempt to make arrangement for having this sort of work done. In the long run, however, a photostatic print of the material, unless it is very long, is perhaps the most economical.

*Special collections.* Practically all large libraries have collections on special subjects which have been acquired by gift or have been formed because of some local interest. These special collections often contain material, especially older or rarer works that are not available elsewhere. Two lists of such collections of psychological interest are given in appendix 4. The list for North America is taken from E. C. Richardson's provisional and unedited *Directory* (1927) compiled for the American Library Association Committee on Bibliography. The list for Great Britain is taken from the *ASLIB Directory* (1928) edited by G. F. Barwick. These lists are arranged alphabetically by subject and for each subject the name, location, and in some cases the size of the collection is given.

## APPENDIX 1

### BIBLIOGRAPHY OF JOURNALS IN PSYCHOLOGY AND RELATED SUBJECTS

This list has been selected almost entirely from the *Union list of serials* and its *Supplement*. Titles secured from other sources have been checked against the *Union list*, except in a few instances when they were not there listed. This work is also the authority for spelling, transliteration, dates and history. Every effort has been made to ensure accuracy, but if errors have occurred the author would appreciate their being called to his attention. In regard to journals primarily concerned with psychology the list is as complete as the sources would allow. No attempt has been made to reach the same degree of completeness for the related fields, i. e., education, philosophy, physiology, etc. A few general works have been included because they are media for the publication of papers with a psychological importance. This is also true of the inclusion of certain journals from the psychologically less important countries when such journals are apparently the only available media for psychological publication. Libraries in the United States and Canada which have holdings of these journals can be found by referring to the *Union list*.

The entries are arranged in the following sequence: Title, publishing auspices if any, place, volume, dates, history, cumulative indexes and other notes. Certain symbols have been used as follows:

- (following date) continues to date.
- // (following date) last volume published.
- ? (following date) subsequent history is in doubt.
- [ ] (enclosing date) complete chronological data not available.

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\* (preceeding number) not included in *Union list*.  
ns new series.  
os old series.

### Section I

#### JOURNALS

1. Abhandlungen aus dem Gebiete der Psychotherapie und medizinischen Psychologie. Stuttgart 1, 1925- (Supersedes Zeitschrift für Psychotherapie und medizinische Psychologie.)
2. Abhandlungen aus dem Gebiete der Sexualforschung. Bonn 1, 1918-
3. Abhandlungen aus dem Gesamtgebiete der Kriminalpsychologie. (Heidelberger Abhandlungen) Berlin 1, 1912-
4. Abhandlungen aus der Kinderheilkunde und ihren Grenzgebieten. Berlin 1, 1924- (Supplement to Jahrbuch für Kinderheilkunde und physische Erziehung.)  
— Beihefte. 1, 1924-
5. Abhandlungen aus der Neurologie, Psychiatrie, Psychologie und ihren Grenzgebieten. Berlin 1, 1917- (Beihefte zur Monatsschrift für Psychiatrie und Neurologie.)
6. Abhandlungen zur Philosophie und ihrer Geschichte. (Erdmann) Halle a.S. 1-52, 1893-1920//
7. Abhandlungen zur Philosophie und ihrer Geschichte. (Falkenberg) Leipzig 1-25, 1907-1916//
8. Abhandlungen zur Philosophie und Pädagogik. Leipzig 1, 1924-
9. Abhandlungen zur Philosophie und Psychologie der Religion. Würzburg 1, 1922-
10. Abhandlungen zur Physiologie der Sinne. (Physiologisches Institut zu Freiburg.) Leipzig 1-5, 1897-1925// (1-4 as Abhandlungen zur Physiologie der Gesichtsempfindungen.)



## PSYCHOLOGICAL JOURNALS

11. Abstracts of physiological researches. Baltimore 1, 1916—
12. Academician. New York no. 1-25, 1818-1820//
13. Accademia nazionale dei Lincei, Rome.
  - Atti. 1-26, 1847-1873; s2 1-8, 1873-1876//  
(v. 1-23 as Atti — Accademia pontifica dei nuovi Lincei. To Je 1920 as R. Accademia dei Lincei.)
  - Continued in series: Classe di scienze fisiche, matematiche e naturali,
  - — Memorie. s3, 1-19, 1876-1884; s4, 1-7, 1884-1890; s5, 1, 1894—
  - — Rendiconti. s5, 1-33, 1892-1924; s6, 1, 1925—
14. Acta biologiae experimentalis. (Towarzystwo naukowe warszawski instytut biologji doświadczalnej im M. Nenckiego) Warsaw 1, 1928—
15. Acta medica Scandinavica. Stockholm [52, 1919—] (continues Nordisk medicinsk arkiv, not in this list.)
16. Acta ophthalmologica. Copenhagen 1, 1923—
17. Acta oto-laryngologica. Stockholm 1, 1918—
18. Acta philologica Scandinavica; tidsskrift for nordisk sprogforskning (Danske sprog- og literaturselskab.) Copenhagen 1, 1926—
19. Acta psychiatrica et neurologica. Copenhagen 1, 1926—
20. Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wein.
  - Sitzungsberichte
  - — Mathematisch-naturwissenschaftliche Klasse 1, 1848—, (Index 1-120)
  - — Philosophisch-historische Klasse 1, 1848—, (Index 1-170)
21. Akademie gemeinnütziger Wissenschaften zu Erfurt. Abt. für Erziehungswissenschaft und Jugendkunde.

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- Mitteilungen 1, 1926-
- Veröffentlichungen 1, 1926-
- 22. Akademie van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam.
  - Verslag en mededeelingen. 1-17, 1853-1865; s2 1-20, 1866-1884; s3 1-9, 1885-1892// (Index 1853-1892)
  - Verslag van de gewone vergaderingen der wis- en natuurkundige afdeeling 1, 1892-, (continues above.) (Translation as The proceedings of the section of sciences. 1, 1898-)
- 23. Albany journal of neurology; devoted to physiology, phrenology, medicine and the philosophy of mesmerism. Albany, N. Y. v. 1, no. 1 J1, 1843//
- 24. Albrecht von Graefe's Archiv für Ophthalmologie. Berlin 1, 1854- (1-16 as Archiv für Ophthalmologie. Index 1-100.)
- 25. Alfa (Sociologia, psicotecnica, finanzas, industria, comercio, información internacional.) Panama 1, 1930-
- 26. Alienist and neurologist. St. Louis 1-41 no. 2, 1880-1921//
- 27. Alienists and neurologists of America under auspices of Chicago Medical Society.
  - Proceedings, Chicago 1-6, 1912?-1917//
- 28. Allgemein-pädagogisches Schriften. Leipzig 1-6, 1916-1917//?
  - Allgemeine ärztliche Zeitschrift für Psychotherapie und psychische Hygiene. (See Zentralblatt für Psychotherapie und ihre Grenzgebiete.)
- 29. Allgemeine Zeitschrift für Psychiatrie und psychisch-gerichtliche Medizin. Berlin 1, 1844- (Index 1-7 in 7; 8-37 in 37; 38-50; 51-60; 61-70.)

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- Supplement. (See Bericht über die psychiatrische Literatur; also Zeitschrift für psychische Hygiene.)
- 30. Allgemeine Zeitschrift für Psychotherapie und psychische Hygiene. Leipzig 1, 1928—
- 31. Allgemeiner aertzlicher Kongress für Psychotherapie.
  - Bericht, Leipzig 1, 1926— (1 published in Psychologie und Medizin.)
- \*32. Allgemeines Repertorium für empirische Psychologie und verwandte Wissenschaften. Nürnberg 1-6, 1792-1801//? (Continued as Neues allgemeines Repertorium für empirische Psychologie und verwandte Wissenschaften.)
- \*33. Almanach Magnétique. Paris 1-4, 1854-1857//
- 34. American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Boston.
  - Proceedings. 1, 1846—
  - Memoirs. 1-4, 1780-1821; ns. 1, 1826—
- 35. American Academy of Political and Social Science. Philadelphia.
  - Annals. 1, 1890— (Index 1890-1915; 1916-1921; 1921- 1926.)
  - Bulletin. ns. no. 1-14, 1897-1901//
  - Supplement. 1, 1891—
- 36. American anatomical memoirs. Philadelphia 1, 1911— (no. 1-7 as Memoirs of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology.)
- 37. American Anthropological Association.
  - Memoirs. Lancaster 1-6 no. 4, 1905-1919, no. 29, 1923—
- 38. American anthropologist. Washington, D. C., Lancaster, Pa. 1-11, 1888-1898; ns. v. 1, 1899—
- 39. American Association for the Study of the Feeble-minded.
  - Proceedings and addresses. Philadelphia; Faribault, Minn. 1-19, 1876-1895; 42, 1918—

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- (20-41, 1896-1917 replaced by Journal of Psycho-asthenics. Index 1-10 in 10.)  
American breeder's magazine. (See Journal of heredity.)
40. American child. (National Child Labor Committee) New York City 1, 1919-
  41. American Folk-lore Society.  
— Memoirs 1, 1894-
  42. American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology.  
— Bulletin 1-20, 1909-1915//?  
— Proceedings 1, 1909-  
— (See also Journal of criminal law and criminology.)
  43. American journal of anatomy. (Wistar Institute) Baltimore; Philadelphia 1, 1901- (Index 1-18, 1901-1915.)
  44. American journal of diseases of children. (American Medical Association) Chicago 1, 1911-
  45. American journal of insanity. (American Medico-psychological Association) Utica, N. Y. 1-77 J1 1844- Je 1921// (Index 1-45, 1844-1889. Superseded by American journal of psychiatry.)
  46. American journal of neurology and psychiatry. New York 1-3, 1882-1885//
  47. American journal of ophthalmology. St. Louis; Chicago 1-34, 1884-1917; s3 1, 1918- (Absorbed—Anales de optalmologia, Annals of ophthalmology, Ophthalmic record, Ophthalmic year book, Ophthalmology.)
  48. American journal of orthopsychiatry: a journal of human behavior. (American Orthopsychiatric Association) Menasha, Wisconsin 1, 1930-
  49. American journal of physical anthropology. Washington 1, 1918-

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50. American journal of physiology. Indianapolis, Indiana 1-2, 1882-1884// (1 no. 6-7 not issued.)
51. American journal of physiology. (American Physiological Society) Boston; Baltimore 1, 1898- (Index 1-60.)
52. American journal of physiological optics. Southbridge, Mass. 1-7 no. 4, 1920-1926//
53. American journal of psychiatry. (American Psychiatric Association) Baltimore 1, 1921- (Supersedes American journal of insanity. 1-2 also as os. 78-79.)
54. American journal of psychology. Ithaca 1, 1887- (Index 1-30)  
American journal of religious psychology and education. (See Journal of religious psychology.)
55. American journal of sociology. (American Sociological Society; Chicago University) Chicago 1, 1895- (Index 1-25)
56. American journal of the medical sciences. Philadelphia 1-26, 1827-1840; ns. 1, 1841-
57. American Medical Association.  
— Journal. Chicago 1, 1883- (Index 1-24, 1883-1906)
58. American Medico-psychological Association.  
— Proceedings. 1-76, 1844-1920//  
— (See also American journal of insanity.)  
American museum journal. (See Natural history.)
59. American naturalist. Boston; New York, etc. 1, 1867-
60. American Neurological Association.  
— Transactions. New York 1, 1875-
61. American physical education review. (American Physical Education Association) Boston 1-34, 1896-1929// (Continued as Journal of health and physical education. Not in this list.)

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62. American Psychiatric Association, Committee on relations with the social sciences.  
— Proceedings of Colloquium on personality investigations. 1, 1928—
63. American Psychological Association.  
— Proceedings. 1-2, 1892-1893// (3-11 in Psychological review 2-10, 1895-1903; 12, 1904— in Psychological bulletin.)
64. American psychological journal. Devoted chiefly to the elucidation of mental pathology and the medical jurisprudence of insanity. Cincinnati 1 (no. 1-6) Ja-N 1853//
65. American psychological journal. New York 1-6, 1867-1872; ns 1-3 no. 3, 1874-1876// (Suspended 1873. Title varies.)
66. American psychological journal. (National association for the Protection of the Insane) Philadelphia 1-2 no. 3, 1883-1884//  
American Psychological, Medical and Surgical Society Journal. (See Tubercle.)
67. American Society for Psychical Research. New York. Section B—American Institute for Scientific Research.  
— Journal. 1, 1907— (Since 1927 as Psychic research.)  
— Proceedings. 1, 1885-1889; ns. 1, 1907— (In 1890 the Society became the American branch of the Society for Psychical Research. Changed back in 1906.)
68. American Society of Mammalogists.  
— Monographs. 1, 1926—
69. American Statistical Association.  
— Journal. Boston; Concord, N. H. 1, 1888/1889— (1-16, 1888-1919 as Publications.)
- \*70. Anales de Instrucción primaria. Montevideo.

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71. *Anales de oftalmología. Periódico internacional de clínica y terapéutica ocular.* Mexico City 1-17, 1898-1915// (Merged into American journal of ophthalmology.)
72. *Anales de psicología.* (Sociedad de psicología de Buenos Aires) Buenos Aires 1, 1909/1910//
73. *Anatomical record.* (Wistar Institute) Baltimore; Philadelphia 1, 1906- (1906-1908 issued with American journal of anatomy. Index 1-10.)
74. *Anatomischer Anzeiger. Zentralblatt für die gesamte wissenschaftliche Anatomie.* (Anatomische Gesellschaft) Jena 1, 1886- (Index 1-40)
75. *Annalen der Philosophie und philosophischen Kritik.* Leipzig 1, 1919- (Title varies. See Erkenntnis.)
76. *Annales d'anatomie pathologique médico-chirurgicale.* Paris 1, 1924-
77. *Annales d'oculistique.* Brussels; Paris 1, 1838- (Index 1-30 in 30. Each 10th volume includes an index.)
78. *Annales de l'enfance.* Paris 1, 1926-
79. *Annales de la psychologie zoologique.* Paris 1-2, 1901-1902//
80. *Annales des sciences naturelles.* Paris 1-30, 1824-1833// (Index 1-30) Continued in 2 parts. (1. Botanique)- 2. Zoologie. s2-9, v. 1-20 each 1834-1917 s10, 1, 1918- (Index to each series.)
81. *Annales des sciences psychiques. Recueil d'observations et d'expériences.* (Société universelle d'études psychiques) Paris 1-29 no. 7, 1891-1919//
82. *Annales du magnétisme animal.* Paris no. 1-48, 1814-1816// (Continued as Bibliothèque du magnétisme animal.)

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83. *Annales medico-psychologiques. Journal de l'aliénation mentale et de la médecine légale des aliénés.* Paris 1-12, 1843-1848; s2 1-6, 1849-1854; s3, 1-8, 1855-1862; s4, 1-12, 1863-1868; s5, 1-20, 1869-1878; s6, 1-12, 1879-1884; s7, 1-20, 1885-1894; s8, 1-20, 1895-1904; s9, 1-14, 1905-1911; s10, 1-12, 1912-1920; s11, 1-2, 1921; s12, 1-2, 1922; s13, 1, 1923- (Index 1843-1878)
84. *Annales psychiques.* Paris 1, 1891//?
- \*85. *Annali dell' ospedale psichiatrico di Messina.* Messina.
86. *Annali di freniatria e scienze affini.* Turin 1-23, no. 1, 1888-1913//
87. *Annali di neurologia.* Naples 1, 1883- (1-8, 1883-1890 as *Psichiatria*. 41-43, 1924-1926 as *Neurologica*.)
88. *Annali frenopatici italiani.* (Società Frenopatica Italiana) Aversa 1-6, 1863-1868//?
89. *Annals of anatomy and physiology.* Edinburgh no. 1-3, 1850-1853//
90. *Annals of eugenics; a journal for the scientific study of racial problems.* (London University. Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics) Cambridge, England 1, 1925-
91. *Annals of mesmerism and mesmero-phrenology.* London; Edinburgh 1, no. 1-3, 1843//?
92. *Annals of phrenology.* Boston 1-2, 1833-1835//
93. *L'Année biologique. Comptes rendus annuels des travaux de biologie général.* (Fédération des Sociétés de Sciences Naturelles) Paris 1, 1895- (Index 1888-1900; 1901-1910; 1911-1920.)
94. *L'Année philosophique.* Paris 1-2, 1867-1868// (Continued by *Critique philosophique*.)
95. *L'Année philosophique.* (Pillon) Paris 1-24, 1890-1913// (*Supersedes Critique philosophique*.)



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96. L'Année psychologique. Paris 1, 1894-
97. L'Année sociologique. Paris 1-12, 1896-1912;  
(Suspended 1912-1923. ns. 1, 1923-)
98. Annuaire philosophique. (Martin) Paris 1-7, 1864-  
1870//
99. Anthropologie. Paris 1, 1890- (Index 1-20 in 20)
100. Anthropologische Gesellschaft in Wein.  
— Mitteilungen. Vienna 1, 1870- (11-30 also as  
ns 1-20; 31- as s3 1-) (Index 1-10, 11-20,  
21-30)
101. Arbeiten aus dem Gebiete der experimentellen  
Biologie. Berlin 1, 1921-
102. Arbeiten aus dem Gebiete der experimentellen  
Physiologie. Jena 1-2, 1909-1910//
103. Arbeiten aus dem Gesamtgebiet der Psychiatrie  
und Neuropathologie von R. Krafft-Ebing.  
Leipzig 1-4, 1897-1899//?
104. Arbeiten zur angewandten Psychiatrie. Bern;  
Leipzig 1, 1921-
105. Arbeiten zur Entwicklungspsychologie. Leipzig;  
Berlin 1, 1914-
106. Arbeiten zur Philosophie und ihrer Geschichte und  
zur Soziologie. Halle 1-2, 1909-1910//
107. Arbeiten zur Psychologie und Philosophie. Leip-  
zig 1, 1920//?
108. Arbeitsphysiologie. Berlin 1, 1928-
109. Arbeitsschule. (Deutscher Verein für Knabenhand-  
arbeit) Leipzig 1, 1886- (1-25, 1886-1911  
as Blätter für Knabenhandarbeit.)
110. Archiv für animal magnetism. Stockholm no. 1-3,  
Mr-Ag., 1819//
111. Archiv for psychologie, historie, literatur og kunst.  
Copenhagen 1-13. 1824-1830//
112. Archiv für Anatomie, Physiologie und wissen-  
schaftliche Medicin. Berlin; Leipzig 1-43,  
1834-1876// (Continues Archiv für Anatomie

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- und Physiologie and continued in a new series with the same title.) (Index 1834-1876)
113. Archiv für Anatomie und Physiologie. Leipzig 1-6, 1826-1832// (Continues Deutsches Archiv für die Physiologie. Continued as Archiv für Anatomie, Physiologie und wissenschaftliche Medicin, 1834-1876.) New series in two parts:
    - Anatomische Abteilung 1-43, 1877-1919//
    - — Supplement. 1879-1917//
    - Physiologische Abteilung 1-43, 1877-1919//
    - — Supplement. 1879-1912//
    - (Continued in Pflüger's Archiv.)
  114. Archiv für Anthropologie. (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte) Brunswick 1, 1866- (v. 29-, 1900- also as n.s. v. 1-. Index 1-22 in 22.)
  115. Archiv für Augenheilkunde. Karlsruhe; Wiesbaden; Munich 1, 1869- (1-7 as Archiv für Augen- und Ohrenheilkunde. Index 1-20; 21-40.)
  116. Archiv für den thierischen Magnetismus. Jena 1, 1804//
  117. Archiv für den thierischen Magnetismus. Altenburg; Leipzig; Halle 1-14, 1817-1824// (Continued as Sphinx.)  
 Archiv für die gesamte Physiologie des Menschen und der Tiere. (See Pflüger's Archiv.)
  118. Archiv für die gesamte Psychologie. Leipzig 1, 1903- (Continues Philosophische Studien. Index 1-50.)
    - Ergänzungsband. 1, 1929-
    - (See also Sammlung von Abhandlungen zur psychologischen Pädagogik aus dem \* \* \*)
  119. Archiv für die Physiologie. Halle 1-12, 1795-1815// (Continued as Deutsches Archiv für die Physiologie.)

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120. Archiv für die pragmatische Psychologie. Berlin 1-3, 1851-1853//
121. Archiv für Entwicklungspsychologie. Leipzig [3, 1919-]
122. Archiv für Geschichte der Philosophie. (Archiv für philosophie, Abt. I) Berlin 1, 1888- (8, 1894- also as ns. 1-. Index 1-10, 11-20.)  
— Supplement. (See Bibliothek für Philosophie.)
123. Archiv für Kinderheilkunde. Stuttgart 1, 1880- (Index 1-10 in 10, 21-40 in 40.)  
Archiv für Kriminal-Anthropologie und Kriminalistik. (See Archiv für Kriminologie.)
124. Archiv für Kriminologie. Leipzig 1, 1898- (1-65 as Archiv für Kriminal-Anthropologie und Kriminalistik. Index 1-50; 51-60; 61-70.)
125. Archiv für Magnetismus und Somnambulismus. Strasbourg no. 1-8, 1786-1788//  
Archiv für Ohrenheilkunde. (See Archiv für Ohren,- Nasen,- und Kehlkopfheilkunde.)
126. Archiv für Ohren,- Nasen,- und Kehlkopfheilkunde. Würzburg; Leipzig 1, 1864- (1-97, 1864-1915 as Archiv für Ohrenheilkunde. 1910- contains abstract section: Otologische Rundschau. Index 1-60.)  
Archiv für Ophthalmologie. (See Albrecht von Graefe's Archiv für Ophthalmologie)
127. Archiv für Pädagogik. Leipzig Teil 1, Pädagogische Praxis 1-4, 1912- 1916// Teil 2, Pädagogische Forschung 1-4, 1912-1916// (Beihefte see Beiträe zur pädagogischen Forschung.)  
Archiv für Philosophie. (See Archiv für Geschichte der Philosophie and Archiv für systematisches Philosophie.)

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128. Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten.  
Berlin 1, 1868- (Index 1-45.)
129. Archiv für Psychologie für Aerzte und Juristen.  
Heidelberg 1-3, 1834// (Suspended 1834-1837.  
Continued as Blaetter für Psychiatrie.)
130. Archiv für Rassen- und Gesellschaftsbiologie,  
einschliesslich Rassen- und Gesellschafts-  
hygiene. Berlin; Munich 1, 1904-
131. Archiv für Rechts- und Wirtschaftsphilosophie mit  
besonderer Berücksichtigung der Gesetzge-  
bungsfragen. Berlin; Leipzig 1, 1907-  
— Beiheft 1, 1908-
132. Archiv für Religionspsychologie und Seelenführung.  
Tübingen; Leipzig 1, 1914- (2-3 in one vol-  
ume. 1-3 as Archiv für Religionspsychologie.  
None published 1915-1928.)
133. Archiv für Religionswissenschaft. Leipzig 1, 1898-
134. Archiv für soziale Hygiene und Demographie. Leip-  
zig 1-15, 1906-1924; ns. 1, 1925- (1-5 as  
Zeitschrift für soziale Medicin.)  
Arkhirv biologicheskikh nauk. (See Archives des  
sciences biologiques.)
135. Archiv für systematische Philosophie. (Archiv für  
philosophie Abt. II) Berlin 1-30, 1868-1894;  
ns. 1, 1895- (1868-1894 as Philosophische  
Monatshefte. Index 1-30 in 30, ns. 1-15 in 15.)  
— Supplement. (See Bibliothek für Philoso-  
phie.)
136. Archiv für Völkerpsychologie und Sprachwissen-  
schaft. Berlin 1-18, 1861-1888//?
137. Archives d'anthropologie criminelle, de médecine  
légale et de psychologie normale et patho-  
logique. Paris; Lyons 1-29, 1886-1914// (In-  
dex 1-25 in 25.)
138. Archives d'ophthalmologie. Paris 1, 1880- (Index  
1-9)

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139. Archives de biologie. Paris; Ghent; Liège 1, 1880–  
(Index 1880-1914)  
Archives de neurologie. (See Archives internationales de neurologie.)
140. Archives de Philosophie. Paris 1, 1923–
141. Archives de physiologie normale et pathologique.  
Paris 1-5, 1868-1873; s2, 1-10, 1874-1882; s3,  
1-10, 1883-1887; s4, 1-2, 1888; s5, 1-10, 1889-  
1898// (Index 1-5, s2, 1-10. Supersedes Jour-  
nal de la physiologie de l'homme et des ani-  
maux (Brown-Séguard). Continued as Journal  
de physiologie et de pathologie général.)
142. Archives de psychologie de la suisse romande.  
Geneva 1, 1901–
143. Archives de zoologie expérimentale et générale.  
Paris 1, 1872– (Also numbered as s1-5 with  
10 volumes each. Index to each 10 volumes.)
144. Archives des sciences biologiques. (Institut eksperi-  
mental' noĩ meditsiny: Inst. impér. de méd.  
expér.) Leningrad 1, 1892– (Suspended 1914-  
1923. Russian and French text. Russian title  
Arkhiv biologicheskikh nauk.)
145. Archives du magnétisme animal. Paris 1-8, 1820-  
1823//
146. Archives internationales de neurologie. Revue  
mensuelle des maladies nerveuses et mentales.  
Paris 1-30, 1880-1895; s2, 1-22, 1896-1906;  
s3, 1-2, 1907; s4, 1908– (1880-1909 as Archives  
de neurologie.)
147. Archives internationales de physiologie. (Organ de  
publication des Laboratoires de physiologie  
des Universités de Belgique) Liège; Paris 1,  
1904– (Index 1-25)
148. Archives italiennes de biologie. Revues, resumés,  
reproductions des travaux scientifiques italiens.

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- Pisa; Rome; etc. 1, 1882- (Index 1-20 in 20; 21-40 in 40; 41-60 in 60.)
149. Archives néerlandaises de phonétique expérimentale. (Société hollandaise des sciences à Harlem) The Hague [4, 1929-] (1-3 in Archives néerlandaises de physiologie de l'homme et des animaux v. 11-13. Index 1-5 in 5.)
  150. Archives néerlandaises de physiologie de l'homme et des animaux. (Société hollandaise des sciences à Harlem) The Hague 1, 1916- (Index 1-10, 1916-1926. Series C of Archives néerlandaises de sciences exact et naturelles.)
  151. Archives of electrology and neurology; a journal of electro-therapeutics and nervous diseases. N. Y.; London 1-2, My 1874-N 1875// (Index 1-2 in 2.)
  152. Archives of neurology and psychiatry. London 1, 1899- (1-3, 1899-1907 as Archives of neurology.)
  153. Archives of neurology and psychiatry. (American Medical Association) Chicago 1, 1919-
  154. Archives of neurology and psychopathology. Utica, N. Y. 1-3 no. 3, 1898-1901// (Continues and is continued as State hospitals bulletin and later as Psychiatric bulletin of the N. Y. State Hospitals)  
     Archives of occupational therapy. (See Occupational therapy and rehabilitation.)
  155. Archives of ophthalmology. N. Y. 1, 1869- (The English edition of Archiv für Augenheilkunde. Index 22-28, 1893-1899.)
  156. Archives of otology. N. Y. 1-37, 1869-1908// (English edition of Zeitschrift für Ohrenheilkunde. Index for 7 volumes in each 7th volume.) (Volumes 1-7, 1869-1878 of the two preceding

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- journals were combined as Archives of ophthalmology and otology.)
157. Archives of pediatrics. (American Pediatric Society) Jersey City, N. J.; Philadelphia; New York 1, 1884—
  158. Archives of philosophy. (Columbia University) New York 1, 1907— (Continues in part the journal following.)
  159. Archives of philosophy, psychology and scientific method. New York no. 1-8, 1905-1906// (Continued as 1, Archives of philosophy; 2, Archives of psychology.)
  160. Archives of psychoanalysis. (Psychoanalytic Institute. Stamford, Conn.) Stamford, Conn. 1 (pt. 1-4) O 1926— J1 1927//
  161. Archives of psychology. (Columbia University) New York 1, 1906— (Continues in part Archives of philosophy, psychology and scientific method.)
  162. Archives suisses d'anthropologie générale. (Institut suisse d'anthropologie générale) Geneva 1, 1914—
  163. Archivio delle psicopatie sessuali. Rome; Naples 1, nos. 1-22, Ja-N 1896// (Continued as Rivista quindicinale di psicologia, psichiatria, neuropatologia ad uso dei medici e dei giuristi.)
  164. Archivio di antropologia criminale, psichiatria, medicina legale e scienze affini. Turin 1, 1880— (Index 1-16, 1880-1908 as Archivio di psichiatria.)
  165. Archivio di biologia. Florence [48, 1894—]
  166. Archivio di fisiologia. Florence 1, 1903—
  167. Archivio di oftalmojatria. Pavia 1-2, 1913-1915//?
  168. Archivio di pedagogia e scienze affini. Palermo; Rome [7-12, 1880-1882.]

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- Archivio di psichiatria. (See Archivio di antropologia criminale, psichiatria, medicina legale e scienze affini.)
169. Archivio di psicologia collectiva e scienze affini. Cosenza 1, 1900//?
  170. Archivio di scienze biologiche. Naples 1, 1919-
  171. Archivio generale di neurologia, psichiatria e psicoanalisi. Naples 1, 1920-
  172. Archivio italiano di pediatria. Naples 1-12, 1883-1894//
  173. Archivio italiano di psicologia. Turin 1, 1920-
  174. Archivio italiano per le malattie nervose. Milan 1-28, 1864-1891//
  175. Archivio per l'antropologia e l'etnologia. (Società italiana di antropologia, etnologia e psicologia comparata) Florence 1, 1871-
  176. Archivio per la zoologia, l'anatomia e la fisiologia. Genoa; Modena; Bologna 1-4 pt. 1, 1861-1866; s2 1-2 pt. 1, 1869-1870//
  177. Archivio zoologico. (Unione Zoologica Italiana) Naples 1, 1902- (Suspended 1917-1920.)
  178. Archivo de ciencias de la educación. (LaPlata. Universidad nacional) Buenos Aires 1-2, 1914-1919//? (Continues Archivos de pedagogia y ciencias afines. Continued as Humanidades.)
  179. Archivos argentinos de neurologia. Buenos Aires 1, 1927-
  180. Archivos brasileiros de hygiene mental. (Liga Brasileira de Hygiene Mental) Rio de Janerio 1, 1925-
  181. Archivos brasileiros de psichiatria, neurologia e ciencias affines. Rio de Janerio 1-4, 1905-1908//?
  182. Archivos brasileiros de neurriatria e psichiatria. (Sociedade brasileira de neurologia, psichiatria,



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- e medicina legal; Fundação Juliano Moreira)  
Rio de Janeiro [4, 1922.]
183. Archivos de biología. São Paulo, Brazil 1, 1916-
  184. Archivos de neurobiología, psicología, fisiología, histología, neurología y psiquiatría. Madrid 1, 1920-
  185. Archivos de pedagogia y ciencias afines. (La Plata. Universidad) Buenos Aires 1-14, 1906-1914// (Continued as Archivos de ciencias de la educacion.)
  186. Archivos de psiquiatría y criminalología, medicina legal. Buenos Aires 1-12, 1902-1913// (Continued as Revista de psiquiatría y criminalología, medicina legal.)
  187. Archivos de terapéutica de las enfermedades nerviosas y mentales. Barcelona 1-6, 1903-1908//?
  188. Archivos españoles de neurología, psiquiatría y fisioterapia. Madrid 1, 1910-?
  189. Aristotelian Society for the Systematic Study of Philosophy. London.  
— Proceedings. 1-3 no. 2, 1887-1896; ns 1, 1900- (1897-1900 not published but appeared in Mind 5-9, 1896-1900.)  
— Supplement. 1, 1918-
  190. Arkhiv kriminologii i sudebnoi meditsiny. Khar-kof 1, 1926/1927-
  191. Arkhiv psikhiiatrii, nevrologii i sudebnoi psikhopa-tologii. St. Petersburg; etc. 1-32, 1883-1899// (Index 1-20 in 20.)
  192. Arkiv för psykologi och pedagogik. Upsala; Stockholm 1, 1922- (Formed by union of Psyke and Svenskt arkiv för pedagogik.)
  193. Arkiv för zoologi. (K. Svenska vetenskapsakade-mien) Stockholm 1, 1903-

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194. Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases.  
— Series of investigations and reports. New York 1, 1921—
195. Association Française de Pédiatrie.  
— Comptes-rendus. Paris 1-3, 1910-1913//
196. l'Association Française pour l'Avancement des Sciences. Paris.  
— Bulletin mensuel. 1, 1896—  
— Comptes rendus de la session. 1-12, 1872-1883// (1884— in 2 parts)  
— — 1. Documents officiels, Procès-verbaux, 13, 1884—  
— — 2. Notes et memoires, 13, 1884—
197. Astrophysical journal; an international review of spectroscopy and astronomical physics. Chicago 1, 1895— (Index 1-25, 26-50, 51-54.)
198. Asylum journal. (Public Lunatic Asylum for British Guiana) Berbice 1-5, 1881-1885//  
Asylum journal of mental science. (See Journal of mental science.)
199. Atlas der pathologischen Histologie des Nervensystems. Berlin 1-9, 1892-1903//
200. Auserlesene Abhandlungen für Aertze, Naturforscher und Psychologen, aus den Schriften der literarisch-philosophischen Gesellschaft zu Manchester. Leipzig 1, 1795//
201. Australasian anthropological journal. Sydney no. 1-6 Ap. 1896-May. 1897// (Continued as Science of man.)
202. Australasian association of psychology and philosophy.  
— Monograph series. Sydney 1, 1922—
203. Australasian journal of psychology and philosophy. (Australasian Association of Psychology and Philosophy.) Sydney 1, 1923—

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204. Australian journal of experimental biology and medical science. (Medical Science Club of South Australia) Adelaide 1, 1924—
205. Australian zoologist. (Royal Zoological Society of New South Wales) Sydney 1, 1914—
206. Bataafsch genootschap der proefondervindelijke wijsbegeerte. Rotterdam (Société batave de Philosophie Expérimentale)
  - Nieuwe verhandelingen. 1-12, 1800-1865; ns 1, 1867—
  - Verhandlingen. 1-12, 1796-1798// (Continued as above. Index 1-6.)
  - Verslag der voordrachten van leden. 1, 1914—
207. K. Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften. Munich.
  - Philosophisch-philologische und historische Klasse.
  - — Abhandlungen 1, 1835—
  - — Sitzungsberichte 1-28, 1871-1897; ns 1, 1898— (Index 1860-1910 includes earlier series.)
  - Mathematisch-physikalische Klasse.
  - — Abhandlungen 1, 1829/1830—
  - — Sitzungsberichte 1-43, 1871-1913; 1, 1914— (Index 1860-1910 includes earlier series.)
208. Behavior monographs. Cambridge, Mass.; N. Y. 1-4, 1911-1922// (Continued as Comparative psychology monographs.)
209. Beitræge zur Anatomie, Physiologie, Pathologie, und Therapie der Ohren, der Nase und des Kehlkopfes. Berlin 1, 1908—
210. Beitræge zur Augenheilkunde. Hamburg; Leipzig 1-10, 1890-1918//
211. Beitræge zur Geschichte der Philosophie des Mittelalters. Münster 1, 1891—

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212. Beitræge zur Kinderforschung und Heilerziehung. Langensalza 1, 1898- (Supplement to Zeitschrift für Kinderforschung.)
213. Beitræge zur Kinderheilkunde. Vienna 1-3, 1890-1891; ns 1-5, 1892-1898//
214. Beitræge zur Lehre von den Geschlechtsunterschieden. Halle a. S. 1-12, 1903-1906//?
215. Beitræge zur pädagogischen Forschung. Leipzig 1, 1914// (Beihefte zum Archiv für Pädagogik.)
216. Beitræge zur pädagogischen Pathologie. Gütersloh 1-5, 1896-1904//?
217. Beitræge zur pädagogischen Pathopsychologie. Langensalza 1-3, 1893-1895//?
218. Beitræge zur Philosophie. Heidelberg 1, 1912-
219. Beiträge zur Philosophie des deutschen Idealismus. (Deutsche Philosophische Gesellschaft) Erfurt 1-4, no. 2, 1918-1927//? (Superseded by Blaetter für deutsche Philosophie.)  
— Beihefte. 1-3, 1919-1927//?
220. Beiträge zur Philosophie und Psychologie. Stuttgart 1, 1928-
221. Beitræge zur philosophischen Anthropologie. Vienna 1-2, 1794-1796//?
222. Beitræge zur Physiologie. Berlin 1, 1914-
223. Beitræge zur Physiologie und Morphologie der niederen Organismen. Leipzig 1-5, 1892-1895//
224. Beitræge zur psychiatrischen Klinik. Berlin; Vienna v. 1, no. 1-4, 1902-1903//
225. Beitræge zur Psychologie der Aussage. Leipzig 1-2, 1903-1906// (Superseded by Zeitschrift für angewandte Psychologie.)
226. Beitræge zur Psychologie und Philosophie. Leipzig 1, (no. 1-4) 1896-1905//
227. Bell system technical journal. New York 1, 1922-

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228. Beobachtungen über den Cretinismus. Tübingen 1-3, 1850-1852//
229. Bericht über die psychiatrische Literatur. Berlin [1880-] (Supplement to Allgemeine Zeitschrift für Psychiatrie und psychischgerichtliche Medicin.)  
Beweis des Glaubens. (See Geisteskampf der Gegenwart.)
230. Bibliographia eugenica. (American Eugenics Society.) Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y. 1, 1927- (Supplement to Eugenical news.)
231. Bibliographia genetica. The Hague 1, 1925-
232. Bibliographia phonetica. Berlin 1-7, 1906-1912//
233. Bibliographia physiologica. (Concilium Bibliographicum) Paris; Leipzig; Vienna; Zurich 1, 1893-1896; ns 1-2, 1897-1898; s3, 1-9 no. 4, 1905-1914; s4, 1, 1922- (suspended 1915-1921.) (1898-1904 in card form. s3, 1- as Supplement to Zentralblatt für Physiologie.)
234. Bibliographie de la philosophie française. (Société Française de Philosophie) Paris 1, 1909-
235. Bibliographie der Neurologie und Psychiatrie. Berlin 1-4, 1910-1913// (Supplement to Zeitschrift für gesamte Neurologie und Psychiatrie. Merged into Jahresbericht Neurologie und Psychiatrie.)
236. Bibliographie der Philosophie und Psychologie. Leipzig 1, 1920-
237. Bibliographischer Semesterbericht der Erscheinungen auf dem Gebiete der Neurologie und Psychiatrie. Jena 1-5, 1895-1899// (Index 1-5 in 5.)
238. Bibliotheca genetica. Leipzig 1, 1917-
239. Bibliotheca philosophorum. Leipzig 1-9, 1913-1915//

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- Bibliothek der gesamte Kinderheilkunde. (See Jahresbericht Kinderheilkunde.)
240. Bibliothek der Paedagogik. Freiburg 1-18, 1888-1916//?
241. Bibliothek der pädagogischen Literatur. Gotha; Leipzig 1-18, 1800-1805// (Continued as Zeitschrift für Pädagogik, Erziehungs und Schulwesen.)
242. Bibliothek der Philosophen. Munich 1-18, 1912-1920// (13-14 and 17 not issued.)
243. Bibliothek des Seelen- und Sexuallebens. Oranienburg 1-10, 1904//
244. Bibliothek für Philosophie. Berlin 1, 1911- (Supplement to Archiv für Geschichte der Philosophie and Archiv für Systematische Philosophie.)
245. Bibliothèque de pédagogie et de psychologie. Paris 1-5, 1898-1903//?
246. Bibliothèque de philosophie expérimentale. Paris 1, 1906-
- Bibliothèque de psychologie expérimentale et de métapsychie. (See Collection de psychologie expérimentale et de métapsychie.)
247. Bibliothèque du magnétisme animal. (Société du Magnétisme) Paris 1-8, 1817-1819//? (Continues Annales du magnétisme animal.)
248. Bijlagen tot de taal- land- en volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië. (K. Instituut voor de Taal- Land- en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië) The Hague 1, 1852- (Also in 8 series to 1918. Index 1-50, 1852-1899; 51-80, 1900-1924.)
249. Biologia generalis. Vienna; Baltimore, Md. 1, 1925-

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250. Biological abstracts. (Union of American Biological Societies) Philadelphia; Menasha, Wis. 1, 1926-
251. Biological bulletin. (Marine Biological Laboratory) Woods Hole, Mass. 1, 1898-
- 251a. Biological reviews and biological proceedings. (Cambridge Philosophical Society) Cambridge, Eng. 1, 1923-
252. Biologisches Zentralblatt. Erlangen; Leipzig 1, 1881-
253. Biometrika. A journal for the statistical study of biological problems. Cambridge, Eng. 1, 1901- (Index 1-15 in 16.)
254. Bio-psychology. Bulletin of the Cartesian research devoted to scientific statements concerning biological psychology or bio-psychology. Boston 1-2, 1924-1926//
255. Blaetter für deutsche Philosophie. (Deutsche Philosophische Gesellschaft) Berlin 1, 1927- (Supersedes Beitræge zur Philosophie des deutschen Idealismus.)  
Blaetter für Knabenhandarbeit. (See Arbeitsschule.)
256. Blaetter für paedagogische Literatur. Berlin (Supplement to Paedagogische Zeitung—not in this list.)
257. Blaetter für Psychiatrie. Erlangen no. 1-3, 1837-1838// (Continues Archiv für Psychologie, für Aerzte und Juristen.)
- \*258. Boletín de Criminología. Lima.
259. Boletín de educación. Mexico v. 1, no. 1-4, S 1914-Ag 1916// (Continues Boletín de instrucción pública.)
260. Boletín de educación pública. Mexico 1, 1922-
261. Boletín de instrucción pública. Mexico 1-22, 1903-1913// (Continued as Boletín de educación.)

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262. Boston Psychopathic Hospital.  
     — Collected contributions. 1-3, 1913-1919//?  
     — Monographs. 1-3, 1915-1919//?
263. Brain; a journal of neurology. (Neurological Society of London) London 1, 1878- (Index 1-23)
264. British Association for the Advancement of Science. London.  
     — Reports 1, 1831- (Index 1831-1860, 1861-1890)
265. British journal of children's diseases. London 1, 1904-
266. British journal of education. London 1, 1931- (Continues Forum of education.)
267. British journal of experimental biology. Edinburgh 1, 1923-
268. British journal of medical psychology. (British Psychological Society) London 1, 1920- (1-2, no. 4, 1920-1922 as British journal of psychology, Medical section.)
269. British journal of ophthalmology. London 1, 1917- (Index 1-10, 1917-1926) (Continues Ophthalmic review.)
270. British journal of physiological optics. London 1, 1926-
271. British journal of psychical research. (London National Laboratory for Psychical Research) London 1-2, no. 19, 1926-1929//
272. British journal of psychology. (British Psychological Society) London 1, 1904-  
     — Medical section. (See British journal of medical psychology.)  
     — Monograph supplements. 1, 1911-
273. British Scientific Instrument Research Association.  
     — Report. London 1, 1918-
274. British Society for the Study of Sexual Psychology.



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- Publications. London -1919; 1, 1920- (Previous to 1920 not numbered.)
- 275. Buen deseo: periódico mensual de estudios psicológicos. Matanzas, Cuba 1-12, no. 9, 1884-1886//?
- 276. Bulletin bibliographique mensuel de psychiatrie et de psychologie expérimentale. Paris 1-12, 1902-1914//
- 277. Bulletin biologique de la France et de la Belgique. Paris 1, 1869- (Index 1-21 in 21; 19-31 in 31; 32-40 in 40; 41-50 in 50.)  
— Suppléments. Paris 1, 1919-
- 278. Bulletin magnétique. Journal des sciences psychophysiques. Lyons 1, 1885//?
- 279. Bureau of Educational Experiments.  
— Bulletin. New York no. 1, 1917-
- 280. Bureau of Standards journal of research. Washington, D. C. 1, 1928-
- 281. California Society for Mental Hygiene.  
— Publications. San Francisco 1, 1918-
- 282. California. State School, Whittier, Department of Research.  
— Bulletin. no. 1-11, 1915-1922//
- 283. Cambridge Philosophical Society, Cambridge, England.  
— Proceedings. 1, 1843-  
— Proceedings, Biological Sciences. 1, 1923-  
— Transactions. 1, 1820- (Index 1-12 in 12.)
- 284. Canadian Education Association.  
— Proceedings. 1, 1892- (1-9, 1892-1917 as Dominion Education Association.)
- 285. Canadian journal of mental hygiene. Toronto 1-3, no. 4, 1919-1922//
- 286. Canadian Medical Association. Toronto.  
— Journal 1, 1911-

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287. Catholic educational review. (Catholic University of America) Washington 1, 1911-
288. Central Indiana hospital for the insane. Reports from the pathological department of clinical neurology. Indianapolis 1-8, 1903-1919//
289. Cervello. Giornale di neurologia. Naples 1, 1922-
290. Česká mysl. (Filosofická jednota) Prague 1, 1900-
- 290a. Character and Personality. Durham, N. C.; London; Berlin. 1, 1932-
291. Charakteriologische Jahrbücher. Berlin 1-2, 1925-1926// (1 issued in Bibliothek für praktische Menschenkenntnis v. 11/12.)
292. Chicago, Municipal Court, Psychopathic Laboratory. — Report. [1914-1917]  
Chicago journal of nervous and mental diseases. (See Journal of nervous and mental diseases.)
293. Child; a monthly journal devoted to child welfare. London 1-18 no. 5 (no. 1-209) 1910-1928//
294. Child; a monthly journal of child welfare. Chicago 1-2 no. 8 1912-1914//
295. Child Conference for Research and Welfare, Worcester, Mass.  
— Proceedings. New York 1-2, 1909-1910//
296. Child development. Baltimore 1, 1930-
297. Child development abstracts and bibliography. (National Research Council. Committee on Child Development) Washington 1, 1927- (1 as Child development abstracts.)
298. Child development monographs. (Columbia University, Teachers College) New York 1, 1929-
299. Child study (Child Study Association of America) New York City 1, 1923- (1-2 no. 2 as Federation for Child Study, Bulletin.)
300. Child study. Journal of the Child Study Society.

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- London 1-13 no. 2 Ap. 1908-1920// (Continues Paidologist. Continued as Child Study Society, London. Journal of proceedings.)
301. Child Study Society of London. Journal of proceedings. London 1, 1921/1922- (Continues Child Study. Journal of the Child Study Society.)
  302. Childhood society for the scientific study of the mental and physical condition of children.  
— Transactions. London 1-4, 1901-1907//
  303. Chinese educational review. Shanghai 1, 1909-
  - \*304. Chinese journal of educational research. (Sun Yat Sen University. Institute of Educational Research) Canton
  305. Chinese journal of physiology. (Chinese Physiological Society) Peiping 1, 1927- (In English, French and German)  
— Report series. no. 1, 1928-
  - \*306. Chinese journal of psychology. (Chinese Psychological Association) 1, 1922-?
  307. Clínica psicopedagógica. (Instituto psicopedagógico para niños nervosos) Buenos Aires 1, 1923-
  308. Clinique ophtalmologique. Paris 1, 1895- (15, 1909- also as ns. 1-)
  309. Collection de psychologie expérimentale et de métapsychie. Paris 1-22, 1908-1912//? (1-13 as Bibliothèque de psychologie expérimentale et de métapsychie.)
  310. Committee on Provision for the Feeble-minded.  
— Bulletin. Philadelphia no. 1-4, 1916-1917//
  311. Comparative psychology monographs. Baltimore 1, 1922- (Continues Behavior monographs.)
  312. Conference on Educational Measurements.  
— Proceedings. Bloomington, Ind. 1, 1914-

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- (1924- as a number of the Bulletin of the  
School of Education, Indiana University.)
313. Congrès belge de neurologie et de psychiatrie.  
— Rapports. Brussels 1, 1905-?
  314. Congrès d'hygiène scolaire et de pédagogie physi-  
ologique.  
— Rapports et communications. Paris 1-2, 1904-  
1905//?
  315. Congrès de phrénatrie et de neuropathologie.  
— Compte-rendu. Ghent [1885]
  316. Congrès des médecins aliénistes et neurologistes de  
France et des pays de langue françaises.  
— Compte rendu. Nantes; Paris 1, 1890-
  317. Congrès général de l'enfant.  
— Rapports et compte rendu. 1, 1925-?
  318. Congresso pediatrico italiano.  
— Atti. 1, 1891-
  319. Connecticut Society for Mental Hygiene.  
— Publications. 1-16, 1909-1921//?  
— Report. 4-13, 1908/1912-1922// (1-3, 5 never  
published.) (Continued in Mental hygiene  
news.)
  320. Critique philosophique. Paris 1-26, 1872-1885; ns.  
1-10, 1885-1889// (Index 1-26. Continues  
L'Année philosophique. Continued by L'Année  
philosophique, (Pillon.)
  321. Cronaca del magnetismo animale. Milan 1-2, 1853-  
1854//?
  322. Dainippon ji-bi-in-ko-kwa-kwai-ho. Tokyo 1-22,  
1895-1906//?
  323. Dementia praecox studies, a journal of psychiatry  
of adolescence. (Society for the Promotion of  
the Study of Dementia Praecox) Chicago 1-5  
no. 3, 1918-1922//
  324. Detroit Educational Bulletin. (Detroit. Bureau

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- of Statistics and Publication, Board of Education) Detroit 1, 1917—  
 —Research bulletin. no. 1, 1920— (Suspended between no. 8 and 9 Feb. 1923 to Oct. 1925.)
325. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Kinderheilkunde. Wiesbaden.  
 — Verhandlungen. 1, 1883— (Index 1-25. 31, 1917— published in Monatsschrift für Kinderheilkunde. 1883-1925 as Gesellschaft für Kinderheilkunde.)
326. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Psychiatrie und gerichtliche Psychologie.  
 — Archiv. 1-9, 1858-1866 v. 10, no. 1, 1872//?  
 (United with Correspondenzblatt 1869-1870. Suspended 1867-1868, 1871.)  
 — Correspondenzblatt 1-23, 1854-1877// (Continued in Zentralblatt für Nervenheilkunde und Psychiatrie.)  
 — Verhandlungen 1854-1877//
327. Deutsche Gesellschaft für psychische Forschung.  
 — Mitteilungen. 1-2, 1910-1912//?
- 327a. Deutsche Literaturzeitung. Berlin 1, 1880— (45, 1924— also as ns. v. 1—)
328. Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift. Leipzig 1, 1875—
329. Deutsche ophthalmologische Gesellschaft, Heidelberg.  
 — Bericht über die versammlung. Munich; Wiesbaden 1, 1863— (1863-1920 as Ophthalmologische Gesellschaft)
330. Deutsche Psychologie: Zeitschrift für reine und angewandte Seelenkunde. Langensalza 1, 1916—  
 — Arbeitenreihe. Halle, [4, 1925—]
331. Deutsche Zeitschrift für Nervenheilkunde. Leipzig 1, 1891— (Index 1-50; 61-70; 1-100, 1891-1927)
332. Deutsches Archiv für die Physiologie. Halle; Ber-

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- lin 1-8, 1815-1823// (Continues Archiv für die Physiologie. Continued as Archiv für Anatomie und Physiologie.)
333. Doshkol'noe Vospitanie. Kief 1-7, 1911-1917//?
334. Eastern States Association of Professional Schools for Teachers.  
     — Bulletin [3, 1921-]  
     — Contributions to Education 1, 1924-  
     — Proceedings 1, 1926- (To 1930 as New York Society for the Experimental Study of Education.)
335. Educacion. Revista pedagógica mensual. Montevideo 1, 1922-
336. Education index. New York 1, 1929- (Supersedes Loyola educational index.)
337. Education nationale. Revue pratique des sciences éducatives. Brussels 1-5, 1919-1924//?
338. Educational administration and supervision. Baltimore 1, 1915-
339. Educational measurement review. (Southern California Educational Research Association) Los Angeles 1-2, no. 4/5, 1925-1926//
340. Educational method. Yonkers, New York 1, 1921- (1-8, 1921-1929 as Journal of educational method.)  
     Educational monographs. (See National Society of College Teachers of Education.)
341. Educational outlook. (University of Pennsylvania, School of Education) Philadelphia 1, 1926-
342. Educational psychology monographs. New York; Baltimore 1, 1910-
343. Educational record. Washington, D. C. 1, 1920-
344. Educational research bulletin. (Ohio State University Bureau of Educational Research.) Columbus, Ohio 1, 1922-

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345. Educational review. Garden City, N. Y. 1-76, 1891-1928// (Combined with School and Society. Index 1-25, 1891-1903; 26-50, 1903-1915.)
346. Educational review. (Educational Association of China.) Shanghai 1, 1908- (Chinese title: Chiao ya tsa chih.)
347. Elementary school journal. (University of Chicago) Chicago 1, 1900-
348. Encéphale: journal des maladies mentales et nerveuses. Paris 1-9, 1881-1889//
349. Encéphale: journal de neurologie et de psychiatrie. (Société de Psychiatrie de Paris) Paris 1, 1906- (Suspended 1916-1919. 10-14 omitted in numbering)  
— Supplement. (See Hygiène mentale.)
350. Endocrinologia e patologia costituzionale. Rome 1, 1922-
351. Endocrinology. (Association for the Study of Internal Secretion) Los Angeles 1, 1917-
352. Endokrinologie: Zentralblatt für das Gebiet der inneren Sekretion und Konstitutionforschung. Leipzig 1, 1928-
353. Enfance anormale. Paris 1-3 (no. 1-30) 1912-1914//†
354. Epilepsia. Amsterdam; Leipzig 1-5, 1909-1915//
355. Ergebnisse der Biologie. Berlin 1, 1926-
356. Ergebnisse der Neurologie und Psychiatrie. Jena 1-2, 1911-1917//†
357. Ergebnisse der Physiologie (Asher-Spiro) Wiesbaden 1, 1902- (Published in 2 parts, Biochemie; Biophysik und Psychophysik. Index 1-10, 1902-1910 in 10.)
358. Ergebnisse und Fortschritte der Zoologie. Jena 1, 1907-
359. Erkenntnis. (Gesellschaft für empirische Philosophie, Berlin; Verein Ernst Mach, Vienna)

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- Beihefte. Leipzig no. 1, 1931-
360. Erziehung; Monatsschrift für den Zusammenhang von Kultur und Erziehung in Wissenschaft und Leben. Leipzig 1, 1925-
361. Escuela del Trabajo. Seccion de orientacion profesional, Barcelona.
- Anales. 1, 1928. (Supersedes Institut d'orientacio professional. Barcelona. Anales.)
362. Ethnologischer Anzeiger; Jahresbibliographie und Bericht über die Volkerkundliche Literatur. Stuttgart 1, 1926-
363. Eugenical news. (Eugenics Record Office) Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.; Lancaster, Pa. 1, 1916-
- Supplement. (See Bibliographia eugenica.)
364. Eugenics; a journal of race betterment. (American Eugenics Society) New Haven 1-4, no. 2, 1928-1931// (Continued by People.)
365. Eugenics Record Office. Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.
- Bulletin. 1, 1911-
- Memoir. 1-2, 1912//
366. Eugenics Research Association. Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.
- Handbook series. 1, 1927-
- Monograph series. 1, 1929-
367. Eugenics review. (Eugenics Education Society) London 1, 1909-
- Federation for Child Study Bulletin. (See Child Study.)
368. Filosofia delle scuole italiane, rivista bimestrale. Florence 1-32, 1870-1885// (Continued as Rivista italiana di filosofia.)
369. Finska Läkarsällskapet, Helsingfors.
- Handlingar. 1, 1841-



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370. Fiziologicheskii laboratorii akademika I. P. Pavlova.  
— Trudy. Moscow 1-2, 1925-1928//?
371. Fiziologicheskii sbornik. Kharkof 1-2, 1888-1891//
372. Folia endocrinologica japonica. Kyoto 1, 1925—
373. Folia neuro-biologica. Leipzig 1-12, no. 2, 1907-1922//
374. Folia neuro-chirurgia. Tartu 1, 1923— (1-8, 1923-1928 as Folia neuropathologica estoniana.)  
Folia neuropathologica estoniana. (See Folia neuro-chirurgia.)
375. Forschungen zur Geschichte der Philosophie und Pädagogik. Leipzig 1, 1925—
376. Forschungen zur Völkerpsychologie und Soziologie. Leipzig 1, 1925—
377. Fortschritte der Neurologie und Psychiatrie und ihrer Grenzgebiete. Leipzig 1, 1929—
378. Fortschritte der Psychologie und ihrer Anwendungen. Leipzig; Berlin 1-5, no. 6, 1912-1922//
379. Fortschritte der Sexualwissenschaft und Psychoanalyse. Leipzig; Vienna 1, 1924—
380. Forum of education; a journal of enquiry and research in the psychology, philosophy and method of education. London 1-8, no. 3, 1923-1930// (Continues Journal of experimental pedagogy. Continued as British journal of education.)
381. Frommanns Klassiker der Philosophie. Stuttgart 1, 1896-1929//?
382. Gazzetta Napoletana di psichiatria, medicina legale, malattie nervose. Naples no. 1-13, D 1880-Je 1881//
383. Gedanken und Gestalten. (Danzig. Technische Hochschule. Fakultät für allgemeine Wissen-

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- chaften. Abt. für Geisteswissenschaften)  
Danzig 1, 1928—
384. Geisteskampf der Gegenwart. Gütersloh 1, 1865—  
(1865-1908 as Beweis des Glaubens)
385. Generacion; revista eclectica de psicologia y medicina. Mexico City 1, 1931—
386. Genetic psychology monographs. Worcester, Mass. 1, 1926—
387. Genetics. Princeton, N. J.; New York 1, 1916—
388. Gesellschaft deutscher Nervenärzte.  
— Verhandlungen. Leipzig [5, 1911]
389. Gesellschaft für Experimental-Psychologie, Berlin.  
— Schriften. 1-4, 1888-1890//?
390. Gesellschaft für Experimental-Psychologie. Leipzig.  
— Schriften. 1-4, 1890//  
Gesellschaft für Kinderheilkunde, Wiesbaden. (See Deutsche Gesellschaft für Kinderheilkunde.)
391. Gesellschaft für psychologische Forschung.  
— Schriften. 1-20, 1891-1916//
392. Gesellschaft für Tierpsychologie. Stuttgart.  
— Mitteilungen. 1-4, 1913-1916; ns. 1, 1920—  
(Index 1913-1920 in ns. v. 4.)
393. Gimnazīia. Ezhemiesiachnyi zhurnal filologii i pedagogii. Reval. 1-3, 1888-1900//?
394. Giornale di neuropatologia. Naples 1-7, 1882-1890//  
(United with Psichiatria to form Annali di neurologia.)
395. Giornale di psichiatria clinica e tecnica manicomiale. Ferraro 1, 1874—
396. Gosudarstvennyi institut muzykal'noi nauki. Moscow.  
— Fiziologo-psikhologicheskaiia sektsiia  
— Sbornik rabot. 1, 1925—?
397. Grenzfragen des Nerven- und Seelenlebens. Wiesbaden 1, 1900—

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398. Heidelberg Abhandlungen zur Philosophie und ihrer Geschichte. Tübingen 1, 1924—  
Herbart Society.  
— Yearbook. (See National Society for the Study of Education.)
399. Hermès. Journal du magnétisme animal. Paris 1-4, 1826-1829 //
400. Hilfsschule. (Verband der Hilfsschulen Deutschlands) Halle 1, 1908—
401. Human biology; a record of research. Baltimore 1, 1929—
402. Human factor. (Mass. Society for Mental Hygiene.) Boston 1, 1925—
403. Humanidades. (LaPlata Universidad Nacional. Facultad de humanidades y ciencias de la educación.) LaPlata 1, 1921— (Continues Archivo de ciencias de la educación.)
404. Hygiène mentale. Paris 1, 1906— (Suspended Ag. 1914-N.1919. Supplement to Encéphale: journal de neurologie et de psychiatrie. 1-20 no. 4, 1906-1925 as Informateur des aliénistes et des neurologistes.)
405. Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene.  
— Bulletin. Chicago 1, Ap. 1923—
406. Illuminating Engineering Society.  
— Transactions. New York; Easton, Pa. 1, 1906—
407. Imago: Zeitschrift für Anwendung der Psychoanalyse auf die Gisteswissenschaften. Leipzig; Vienna 1, 1912—
- \*408. Indian Institute of Philosophy.  
— Journal. Amalna 1, 1918—
409. Indian journal of psychology. (Calcutta University Press) Calcutta 1, 1926—
410. Indian philosophical review. (Indian Philosophical Association) Bombay 1, 1917—

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411. Indiana Society for Mental Hygiene.  
— Bulletin. Indianapolis 1, 1916—
412. Industrial psychology monthly. Hamilton, New York. 1-3, 1926-1928//
413. Industrial welfare and personnel management. Westminster; London 1, 1918— (Title varies.)
414. Industrielle Psychotechnik. Berlin 1, 1924—
415. Infanzia anormale. (Associazione Romana per la Cura Medico-pedagogica dei Fanciulli Anormali e Deficienti Poveri) Milan 1, 1905—  
Informateur des aliénistes et des neurologistes.  
(See Hygiène mentale.)
416. Institut d'orientacio professional. Barcelona.  
— Anales. 1, 1920-1927?// (Continued in Escuela del Trabajo, Seccion de Orientacion Profesional, Barcelona. Anales.)
417. Institut de France. Paris.  
— Academie des Sciences.  
— — Comptes rendus hebdomadaires des séances. 1, 1835— (Index 1-31, 1835-1850; 32-61, 1851-1865; 62-91, 1866-1880; 92-121, 1881-1895.)
418. Institut eksperimental'noi biologii. Moscow.  
— Uspekhi. 1-3, 1922-1924//?
419. Institut für experimentelle Pädagogik und Psychologie des Leipziger Lehrervereins.  
— Pädagogisch-psychologische Arbeiten. 1, 1910— (1-9 as Veröffentlichungen.)
420. Institut général psychologique, Paris.  
— Bulletin. 1, 1900—  
— Mémoires no. 1-4, 1905-1911//?
421. Institute for child guidance. New York.  
— Report. 1, 1927/1928—
422. Institutet för psykologisk forskning, Upsala.  
— Meddelanden. 1-7, 1910-1916// (Supplement to Psyke.)

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- Institution quarterly. (See Welfare bulletin.)
423. Instituto Psiquiátrico. Rosario.  
— Boletín 1, 1929—
  424. Intermédiaire des neurologistes et des aliénistes.  
Paris 1-2, 1898-1899//
  425. International journal of psychoanalysis. (International Psychoanalytic Association) London  
1, 1920— (Index 1-10)
  - 425a. International Society of Experimental Phonetics,  
Bonn.  
— Bericht 1, 1930—
  426. Internationale Bibliothek für Pädagogik. Alten-  
burg 1-8, 1900-1920//?
  427. Internationale psychoanalytische Bibliothek. Leip-  
zig; Vienna 1, 1919—  
Internationale Zeitschrift für Aerztliche Psycho-  
analyse. (See Internationale Zeitschrift für  
Psychoanalyse.)
  428. Internationale Zeitschrift für Individualpsychologie.  
Munich; Vienna 1, 1914— (1 as Zeitschrift für  
Individualpsychologie. Suspended O 1916-Ag  
1923.)
  429. Internationale Zeitschrift für Psychoanalyse. (In-  
ternationale Psychoanalytische Vereinigung)  
Leipzig; Vienna 1, 1913— (1-5 as Internationale  
Zeitschrift für aerztliche Psychoanalyse und  
Psychotherapie.)
  430. Ipnatismo. Florence 1-5, 1890-1894//
  431. Irrradiación. Revista de estudios psicológicos.  
Madrid 1-3, 1894-1896//?
  432. Irrenfreund. Psychiatrische Monatsschrift für  
praktische Aerzte. Paderborn; Heilbronn; etc.  
1-42, 1859-1902//
  433. Irrenpflege. Monatsblatt zur Hebung, Belehrung  
und Unterhaltung des Irrenpflegepersonals.  
Halle a. S. 1-17, 1897-1913//?

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434. Jahrbuch der Characterologie. Berlin 1, 1924-
435. Jahrbuch der Psychoanalyse. Leipzig 1-6, 1909-1914// (1-5, 1909-1913 as Jahrbuch für Psychoanalytische und Psychopathologische Forschungen.)
436. Jahrbuch für Kinderheilkunde und physische Erziehung. Berlin; etc. 1-8, 1857-1866; ns. 1, 1867- (Index ns. 1-25; 27-70)  
— Supplement. (See Abhandlungen aus der Kinderheilkunde und ihren Grenzgebieten.)
437. Jahrbuch für Philosophie und phänomenologische Forschung. Halle a. S. 1, 1913-  
— Ergänzungsbände 1, 1913-  
Jahrbuch für psychoanalytische und psychopathologische Forschungen. (See Jahrbuch der Psychoanalyse.)
438. Jahrbücher der Philosophie; eine kritische Übersicht der Philosophie der Gegenwart. Berlin 1, 1913- (Suspended 1915-1926.)
439. Jahrbücher für Psychiatrie und Neurologie. (Verein für Psychiatrie und Neurologie) Vienna 1, 1879- (Index 1-25 in 25. Continues Psychiatrisches Centralblatt. 1-12, 1879-1894 as Jahrbücher für Psychiatrie.)
440. Jahresbericht Kinderheilkunde. Berlin 1, 1911- (1-6, 1911-1921 as Bibliothek der gesamte Kinderheilkunde. 7-10, 1922-1926 as Jahresbericht über die gesamte Kinderheilkunde. Suspended 1914-1919.)
441. Jahresbericht Neurologie und Psychiatrie. Berlin 1, 1910- (1-4, 1910-1913 as Bibliographie der Neurologie und Psychiatrie. 5-10, 1921-1926 as Jahresbericht über die gesamte Neurologie und Psychiatrie. Suspended 1914-1920.)
442. Jahresbericht Physiologie und experimentelle Pharmacologie. Berlin 1, 1920- (1-7, 1920-1926 as

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- Jahresbericht über die gesamte Physiologie und experimentelle Pharmakologie.)
443. Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der Anatomie und Physiologie. Leipzig 1-20, 1872-1891// (Index 1-10; 11-20 in 20) Continued in 2 sections. Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der animalischen Physiologie and Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der Anatomie und Entwicklungsgeschichte. (Not in this list.)
444. Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der animalischen Physiologie. Stuttgart 1-22, 1892-1910// (Continues in part: Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der Anatomie und Physiologie. Index 1-20.)
445. Jahresbericht über die Leistungen und Fortschritte aus dem Gebiete der Neurologie und Psychiatrie. Berlin 1-23, 1897-1919//
- \*446. Japanese journal of educational psychology. Tokyo 1, 1926-
447. Japanese journal of medical science. Tokyo 1-4, no. 1, 1921-1927// (Continued in 13 sections.) viii: Internal medicine, pediatry and psychiatry. 1, 1927-
448. Japanese journal of neurology and psychiatry. (National Research Council of Japan) Tokyo 1, 1924-
449. Japanese journal of psychology. (Tokyo, Imperial University; Japanese Psychological Association) Tokyo 1, 1923-1925; ns. 1, Ap 1926-
450. Jeugd en Beroep; tijdschrift voor jeugdpsychologie, voorlichting bij beroepskeuze en beroepsvorming. (Vereeniging tot bevordering der voorlichting bij beroepskeuze) Purmerend 1, 1928-
451. Journal de l'anatomie et de la physiologie normale

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452. Journal de la physiologie de l'homme et des animaux. (Brown-Séquard) Paris 1-6, 1858-1863//  
(Superseded by Archives de physiologie normale et pathologique.)
453. Journal de magnétisme animal. Paris 1-3, 1839-1842//
454. Journal de médecine légale, psychiatrique et d'anthropologie criminelle. Paris 1, 1906//
455. Journal de médecine mentale. Paris 1-10, 1861-1870//
456. Journal de neurologie et de psychiatrie. Brussels 1, 1895- (1-3, 1895-1898 as Journal de neurologie et d'hypnologie. 4-8 as Journal de neurologie.)
457. Journal de physiologie et de pathologie général. Paris 1, 1899- (Continues Archives de physiologie normale et pathologique.)
458. Journal de physiologie expérimentale et pathologique. (Magendie) Paris 1-11, no. 2, 1821-1831//
459. Journal de psychologie normale et pathologique. Paris 1, 1904- (Suspended 1918-1919. 13-16 never published.)
460. Journal des magnétiseurs et des phrénologistes spiritualistes. Versailles 1, 1850//
461. Journal du magnétisme. Paris 1-20, 1845-1861//
- \*462. Journal för animal magnetism. Stockholm 1-2, 1815-1821//
463. Journal für Psychologie und Neurologie. (Berlin. Universität. Neurobiologisches Institut; Kaiser Wilhelm Institut für Hirnforschung) Leipzig 1, 1892-



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464. Journal für Psychologie und Neurologie. Leipzig  
1, 1902- (Continues Zeitschrift für Hypnotismus.)
465. Journal of abnormal and social psychology. Boston; Albany, N. Y. 1, 1906- (1-15, 1906-1921 as Journal of abnormal psychology.)
466. Journal of American folk-lore. (American Folk-lore Society.) Boston; New York; Lancaster, Pa. 1, 1888-
467. Journal of animal behavior. Cambridge, Mass.; New York 1-7, 1911-1917// (Continued by Psychobiology.)
468. Journal of applied psychology. Worcester, Mass.; Bloomington, Ill.; Baltimore 1, 1917-  
Journal of applied sociology. (See Sociology and social research.)
- \*468a. Journal of cellular and comparative physiology. (Wistar Institute) Philadelphia 1, 1932-
469. Journal of comparative neurology. Philadelphia 1, 1891- (14-20, 1904-1910 as Journal of comparative neurology and psychology.)
470. Journal of comparative psychology. Baltimore 1, 1921- (Continues Psychobiology.)
471. Journal of criminal law and criminology. (American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology) Chicago 1, 1910-  
Journal of delinquency. (See Journal of juvenile research.)  
Journal of educational method. (See Educational method.)
472. Journal of educational psychology, including experimental pedagogy, child physiology and hygiene, and educational statistics. Baltimore 1, 1910-

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473. Journal of educational research. (Educational Research Association) Bloomington, Ill. 1, 1920—  
— Monographs. 1, 1921—
474. Journal of educational sociology. (American Viewpoint Society) New York 1, 1927—
475. Journal of experimental pedagogy and Training college record. London 1-6, no. 6, 1911-1922//  
(Continued as Forum of education.)
476. Journal of experimental psychology. (American Psychological Association) Princeton, N. J. 1, 1916— (Suspended 1918-1919.)
477. Journal of experimental zoology. (Wistar Institute) Baltimore; Philadelphia 1, 1904—
478. Journal of general physiology. (Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research) New York 1, 1918—
479. Journal of general psychology. Worcester, Mass. 1, 1928—
480. Journal of genetics. Cambridge, Eng. 1, 1910—  
(Index 1-12 in 12.)
481. Journal of heredity. (American Genetic Association) Washington 1, 1910— (1-4, 1910-1913 as American breeder's magazine.)
482. Journal of higher education. (Ohio State University, Bureau of Educational Research) Columbus, Ohio 1, 1930—
483. Journal of juvenile research. Whittier, Calif. 1, 1916— (Suspended 1924. 1-12, no. 2, 1916-1928 as Journal of delinquency.)
484. Journal of mammalogy. (American Society of Mammalogists) Baltimore 1, 1919—
485. Journal of mental pathology. New York 1-8, no. 4, 1901-1907//
486. Journal of mental science. (Medico-psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland) London 1, 1853— (1-3, 1853-1857 as Asylum

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- journal of mental science. Index 1-24; 25-38; 39-54.)
487. Journal of morphology and physiology. (Wistar Institute) Boston; Lancaster; Philadelphia 1, 1887- (1-39, 1887-1924 as Journal of morphology. Suspended Ag 1901- Mr 1903 and My 1903-Jan 1908.)
  488. Journal of nervous and mental diseases. (American Neurological Association) Chicago 1, 1874- (Index 1-50, 1874-1919. 1-2, 1874-1875 as Chicago Journal of nervous and mental diseases. 3- also as ns. v. 1.)
  489. Journal of neurology. Albany, N. Y. no. 1, JI 1843//†
  490. Journal of neurology and psychopathology. Bristol, Eng. 1, 1920-  
Journal of personnel research. (See Personnel journal.)
  491. Journal of philosophical studies. (British Institute of Philosophical Studies) London 1, 1926-
  492. Journal of philosophy. New York 1, 1904- (1-17, Ja 7, 1904- D 16, 1920 as Journal of philosophy, psychology and scientific method.)
  493. Journal of physiology. (Physiological Society of Great Britain) London 1, 1878- (Includes Society's proceedings. Index 1-25, 1878-1900; 26-50, 1900-1916; 1-60, 1878-1925.)
  494. Journal of psycho-asthenics. (Association of American Institutions for the Feeble-minded) Fairbault, Minn. 1-22, 1890-1918// (Continued as American Association for the Study of the Feeble-minded, Proceedings.)
  495. Journal of psychological medicine and mental pathology. London 1-13, 1848-1860; s2, 1-3, 1861-1863; (s3) ns. 1-8 no. 2, 1875-1882//

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- (Suspended 1864-1874. 1861-1863 as Medical  
critic and psychological journal.)
496. Journal of religious psychology, including its  
anthropological and sociological aspects. Wor-  
cester, Mass. 1-7, 1904-1915// (1-4, 1904-1911  
as American journal of religious psychology  
and education.)  
— Monographs. 1-2, 1906-1907//?
  497. Journal of sexology and psychoanalysis. New  
York 1-2, no. 6, 1923-1924// (Continues Psyche  
and Eros)  
Journal of social forces. (See Social forces.)
  498. Journal of social hygiene. (American Social Hy-  
giene Association) New York; Baltimore 1,  
1914- (1-7 as Social hygiene.)
  499. Journal of social psychology; political, racial and  
differential psychology. Worcester, Mass. 1,  
1930-
  500. Journal of speculative philosophy. St. Louis, Mo.  
1-22, 1867-1893// (Index 1-15 in 15.)
  501. Judge Baker Foundation. Boston.  
— Case studies. s1, no. 1-20, 1922-1923//  
— Publications. 1, 1920-
  502. Juristisch-psychiatrische Grenzfragen. Halle a. S.  
1-10, no. 8, 1903-1914//
  - \*503. Juvenile monitor or Educational magazine. New  
York 1, 1811//
  504. Kansas Mental Hygiene Society.  
— Bulletin. Topeka 1, 1924-
  505. Kant-Studien. (Kantgesellschaft) Hamburg; Ber-  
lin 1, 1897-  
— Ergänzungshefte. 1, 1906-
  506. Kasvatus. Tallinn; Tartu 1, 1919-
  507. Kievskoe psikhīatricheskoe obshchestvo.  
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509. Klinicheskii arkhiv genial'nosti i odarennosti. Leningrad 1, 1925-
510. Klinik für psychische und nervöse Krankheiten. Halle a. S. 1-10, no. 4, 1906-1919//
511. Klinische Monatsblätter für Augenheilkunde. Stuttgart 1, 1863- (Index 1-37, 1863-1899.)
512. Koelner Vierteljahrshefte für Soziologie. (Forschungsinstitut für Sozialwissenschaften in Köln.) Munich; Leipzig 1, 1921-
513. Kongress für experimentelle Psychologie.  
— Bericht. Leipzig 1, 1904-
514. Kongress russkikh psikhiatrov.  
— Trudy. St. Petersburg 1-3, -1910//?
515. Kwartalnik psychologiczny. Poznan 1, 1930-
516. Lancet. London 1, 1823-
517. Leibniz-Archiv. (Abhandlungen der Leibniz-Gesellschaft) Darmstadt 1, 1930-
518. Leipzig, Staatliche Forschungsinstitute.  
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— — Abhandlungen. [8, 1926-?]  
— — Veröffentlichungen. [4-6, 1919-1921.]  
— — (See also Neue psychologische Studien.)  
      (To 1919? as Saechsische Forschungsinstitute.)
519. Logos; internationale Zeitschrift für Philosophie der Kultur. Tübingen 1, 1910-
520. Loomakasvataja. Tallinn 1, 1927-
521. Loyola educational digest. Chicago 1, 1925-
522. Loyola educational index. (Loyola University) Chicago 1, 1928// (Superseded by Education index.)
523. Magazin für die Philosophie und ihre Geschichte. Göttingen 1-6, 1778-1783//

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524. *Magazin für die psychische Heilkunde.* Berlin v. 1, no. 1-3, 1805-1806//
525. *Magazin zur Erfahrungsseelenkunde.* Berlin 1-10, 1783-1793//? (Continued as *Psychologisches Magazin.*)
526. *Magnetisches Magazin für Niederdeutschland.* Bremen no. 1-8, 1787-1789//
527. *Magnetischer Verein, Göttingen.*  
— *Resultate aus den Beobachtungen Göttingen; Leipzig* 1-6, 1836-1841//
528. *Magnetiser's magazine and annals of animal magnetism.* London 1, 1816//
529. *Magnétiseur spiritualiste.* Paris 1-2, 1849-1851//?
530. *Magnétisme. Journal des sciences magnétiques, hypnotiques et occultes.* Paris 1862//?
531. *Magnétisme, revue général des sciences physiopsychologiques.* Paris 1, 1886-?
532. *Magyar paedagogia.* Budapest [18, 1909; 33, 1924-]
533. *Magyar pszichologiai szemle.* Budapest 1, 1928-
534. *Maître phonétique.* (International Phonetic Association) Bourg-la-Reine; Paris 1, 1886- (Suspended 1914-1922. 38, 1923- as ns. v. 1-)
535. *Man.* (Royal Anthropological Institute) London 1, 1901-
536. *Manicomio: Archivio di psichiatria e scienze affini.* Nocera 1, 1885- (4-16, 1888-1900 as *Manicomio moderno.*)  
*Manicomo provinciale di Perugia.* (See Perugia, *Ospedale psichiatrica provinciale, Annali.*)
537. *Maryland psychiatric quarterly.* Baltimore 1-12, no. 3, 1911-1923//
538. *Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene.*  
— *Monthly bulletin.* Boston no. 1, 1922-  
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- Journal of psychological medicine and mental pathology.)
539. Medical journal and record. New York City 1, 1865- (1-118, 1865-1923 as New York medical journal. Index 1-23, 1865-1876.)
  540. Medical Research Council. London.  
 — Industrial Health Research Board.  
 — — Reports. no. 1, 1919- (no. 1-54 issued by Industrial Fatigue Research Board.)
  - 540a. Medico-legal Society, New York.  
 — Psychological section  
 — — Bulletin 1-2, 1893-1894//
  541. Mediko-biologicheskii Zhurnal. Moscow 1, 1925-
  542. Mediko-pedagogicheskii viestnik. St. Petersburg. 1-3, 1885-1887//?
  543. Mensch en Maatschappij. (Nederlandsch nationaal bureau voor anthropologie; Vereeniging voor wijsbegeerte des rechts) Groningen 1, 1925-
  544. Mental health. (Mental Hygiene Society of Maryland) Baltimore 1, 1923-
  545. Mental health. (Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene) Toronto 1, 1920- (v. 1 no. 1-3, 1920-1921 as Mental hygiene bulletin. v. 1 no. 4-5 no. 6, 1923-1930 as the Committee's bulletin.)
  546. Mental health. (Mental Hygiene Institute, Montreal) Montreal 1, 1930-
  547. Mental health bulletin. (Danville State Hospital) Danville, Pa. 1, 1921-
  548. Mental hygiene. (National Committee for Mental Hygiene) New York; Concord, N. H. 1, 1917-
  549. Mental hygiene bulletin. (National Committee for Mental Hygiene) New York 1, 1923-
  550. Mental hygiene bulletin. (Southern California Society for Mental Hygiene) Los Angeles 1, 1924-?

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552. Mental measurement monographs. Baltimore 1, 1925-
553. Mental welfare. (Central Association for Mental Welfare) London 1, 1920- (1-5, 1920-1924 as Studies in mental inefficiency.)
554. Mesmeric magazine; or Journal of animal magnetism. Boston 1, no. 1, Jl 1842//
555. Mesmerist. London 1, no. 1-20, My 13-S 23, 1843//
556. Mind; a quarterly review of psychology and philosophy. London; etc. 1-16, 1876-1891; ns. 1, 1892- (Index 1-16 in 16, ns. v. 1-12, 13-32)
557. Mind. Science, philosophy, religion, psychology, metaphysics. New York 1-17, no. 4, 1897-1906//
558. Monatsschrift für Kinderheilkunde. (Gesellschaft für Kinderheilkunde) Leipzig; Vienna 1, 1902- (9-16, 1910-1920 in 2 parts: Originalien Teil, Referate Teil. Index 1-10, 1902-1911 in v. 10.)
559. Monatsschrift für Kriminalpsychologie und Strafrechtsreform. Heidelberg 1, 1904- (Suspended 1916-1920)  
— Beiheft. 1, 1926-
560. Monatsschrift für Ohrenheilkunde und Laryngorhinologie. (Wiener laryngo-rhinologische Gesellschaft) Berlin 1, 1867-
561. Monatsschrift für Psychiatrie und Neurologie. Berlin 1, 1897-  
— Beiheft. (See Abhandlungen aus der Neurologie, Psychiatrie, Psychologie und ihren Grenzgebieten.)
562. Monde médical. Paris 1, 1891-



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563. *Monist*; a quarterly magazine devoted to the philosophy of science. Chicago 1, 1890- (Index 1-17, 1890-1907)
564. *Monographien aus dem Gesamtgebiete der Neurologie und Psychiatrie*. Berlin 1, 1911-
565. *Moskovskoe psikhologicheskoe obshchestvo*.  
— *Trudy*. Moscow pt. 1-4, 1888-1890//?
566. *Mouvement psychique*. Paris 1, 1900-
567. *Muenchener medizinische Wochenschrift*. Munich 1, 1854-
568. *Muenchener studien zur Psychologie und Philosophie*. Stuttgart no. 1-5, 1914-1920//
569. *Munich. Deutsche Forschungsanstalt für Psychiatrie*.  
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570. *Na putiakh k novoï shkole*. Moscow 1, 1922-
571. *National Academy of Science*. Washington.  
— *Memoirs*. 1, 1866-  
— *Proceedings*. 1, 1915-
572. *National Association for the Feeble-minded*.  
— *Annual conference report*. London [1906; 1915]
573. *National Association for the Study and Education of Exceptional Children*.  
— *Bulletin*. Plainfield, N. J. no. 1-2, O 1919-Ja 1920//?  
— *Proceedings*. Plainfield, N. J. 1-2, 1910-1911//
574. *National Association for the Study of Epilepsy and the Care and Treatment of Epileptics*.  
— *Transactions*. Buffalo; etc. 1-13, 1901-1914//? (11-12, 1912-1913 never published.)
575. *National Committee for Mental Hygiene*. New York.  
— *Minutes and Proceedings*.

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- Reprints. no. 1, 1917-
- Weekly bibliography of current mental hygiene. 1, 1925- (See also Mental hygiene, Mental hygiene bulletin.)
- 576. National Education Association of the United States.
  - Bulletin. no. 7-19, 1919-1922// (no. 1-6 never issued.)
  - Journal. 1, 1913- (1-9 no. 4, 1913-1920 as N. E. A. bulletin.)
  - Journal. 1-3, no. 9, 1916-1919// (Merged into N. E. A. bulletin, later the Association's journal.)
  - Journal of proceedings and addresses. 1, 1857- (Index 1857-1906.)
  - Educational Research Service.
    - — Circulars. Washington no. 1, 1927-
    - National Council of Education
    - — Proceedings. 1-22, 1881-1903// (Continued in the Association's Journal of proceedings.)
  - Research Division.
    - — Bulletin. no. 1-2, Je-N 1922// continued as
    - — Research bulletin. 1, 1923-  
(See also Review of educational research.)
- 577. National Institute of Industrial Psychology.
  - Journal. London 1, 1922-
  - Report. no. 1, 1926-
- 578. National Laboratory of Psychical Research.
  - Proceedings. London 1, 1927/1929-
- 579. National Research Council. Washington.
  - Bulletin. 1, 1919-
  - Committee on Child Development.
  - — Child development abstracts and bibliography. 1, 1927-

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- — Conference on research in child development. [2, 1927]
- Division of Anthropology and Psychology.
- — Report
- Reprint and circular series. 1, 1920—
- 580. National Society for the Study of Education.
  - Yearbook. Chicago no. 1-5, 1895-1899; ns. no. 1, 1902— (no. 1-5 as Herbart Society, Yearbook.)
- 581. National Society for the Study of Educational Sociology.
  - Yearbook. New York 1, 1928—
- 582. National Society of College Teachers of Education.
  - Studies in education; Yearbook. Chicago 1, 1911— (1-6 as School review monographs. 7-14 as Educational monographs.)
- 583. Natural history. (American Museum of Natural History) New York 1, 1900— (1-18, 1900-1918 as American museum journal.)
- 584. Naturwissenschaften. Berlin 1, 1913—
- 585. Nervenarzt. Berlin 1, 1928—
- 586. Nervous and mental disease monograph series. New York 1, 1907—
- 587. Neudrucke zur Psychologie. Langensalza 1-3, 1917-1918//?
- 588. Neue Bahnen. Illustrierte Monatsschrift für Erziehung und Unterricht. (Freie Vereinigung für philosophische Paedagogik) Leipzig; Wiesbaden 1, 1890—
- 589. Neue psychologische Studien. (Leipzig. Staatliche Forschungsinstitute. Forschungsinstitut für Psychologie) Munich 1, 1926— (Continues Psychologische Studien (Wundt) ).
- \*590. Neues allgemeines Repertorium für empirische Psychologie und verwandte Wissenschaften.

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591. Neurographs. Brooklyn no. 1-4, 1907-1915//
  592. Neurologia. Tokyo 1-13, 1909-1914//? (Text in Japanese.)
  593. Neurologia polska. Warsaw 1-4, 1910-1914//  
Neurologica. (See Annali di neurologia.)
  594. Neurological bulletin. New York 1-3, 1918-1921//  
(Suspended 1920.)
  595. Neurological contributions. (Hammond) New York 1, no. 1-3, 1879-1881//
  596. Neurological Institute of New York.  
— Bulletin. Baltimore 1, 1931-
  597. Neurological review. Chicago 1, no. 1-4, My-N, 1886//
  598. Neurologio klinika kaj sociala. Tokyo no. 1, 1926-
  599. Neurologische und Psychiatrische Abhandlungen aus dem Schweizer Archiv für Neurologie und Psychiatrie. Zurich 1, 1925-
  600. Neurologisches Zentralblatt. Leipzig 1-40, 1882-1921// (Continued as Zentralblatt für die gesamte Neurologie und Psychiatrie.)
  601. Neurotherapie. Amsterdam 1, 1919- (Supplement to Psychiatrische en neurologische bladen.)
  602. Nevrologicheskii viestnik. (Kazan'. Universitet. Obshchestvo nevropatologov i psikhiatrov) Kazan 1-20, 1893-1913//
  603. New scholasticism; a quarterly review of philosophy. (American Catholic Philosophical Association) Baltimore; Washington 1, 1927-
  604. New York City. Neurological Institute.  
— Bulletin. 1, 1930-  
— Contributions from the 3rd division. 1-3, 1914-1919//?  
— Exercises in the diagnosis of nervous diseases. 1914/1915-

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- New York medical journal. (See Medical journal and record.)
605. New York Neurological Society.  
— Transactions. 1-2, 1894-1896//  
New York Society for the Experimental Study of Education. (See Eastern States Association of Professional Schools for Teachers.)
606. Nissls Beitræge zur Frage nach der Beziehung zwischen klinischen Verlauf und anatomischen Befund bei Nerven- und Geisteskrankheiten. Berlin 1, 1913- (Suspended 1916-1922?).
607. Note e rivista di psichiatria. (San Benedecto manicomio provinciale di Pesaro) Pesaro s3 1, 1908-
608. Nouvelle iconographie de la Salpêtrière. Paris 1-28, 1888-1918//? (Merged with Revue neurologique.)
- \*609. Novoe v defektologii. (Psycho-Neurologische Staats-Akademie Defektologische Abteilung) Moscow 1, 1928-
- \*610. Novoe v refleksologii i fiziologii nervnoi systemy. [3, 1929]
- \*611. Nuevas ideas. Mexico City 1, 1930-
612. Nuova rivista di clinica ed assistenza psichiatria. Naples; Rome 1, 1924-
613. Nuova rivista di psichiatria, neuropatologia, medicina legale, antropologia criminale e terapia. Naples 1-2, 1892-1894//
614. Obozrenie psikhiiatrii, nevrologii i eksperimental'noi psikhologii. Petrograd 1-19, 1896-1914//?
615. Obozrenie psikhiiatrii, nevrologii i refleksologii. Leningrad 1, 1926-
616. Obshchestvo eksperimental'noi psikhologii.  
— Protokoly. St. Petersburg [1900-1901]
617. Obshchestvo psikhiiatrov v S.-Peterburgie.  
— Protokoly. [1880-1898]

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618. Occupational therapy and rehabilitation. (American Occupational Therapy Association) Baltimore 1, 1922- (1-3, 1922-1924 as Archives of occupational therapy.)
619. Ontario journal of neuro-psychiatry. Toronto 1, 1922-
620. Open court; a monthly magazine. Chicago 1, 1887- (Index 1-2, 1887-1906)
621. Ophthalmic literature. Denver; Chicago 1-7, 1911-1917// (Continued in Ophthalmic yearbook.)
622. Ophthalmic record. Chicago; Nashville, Tenn. 1-26, 1891-1917// (Merged into American journal of ophthalmology. Index 1-21, 1891-1912.)
623. Ophthalmic review; a record of ophthalmic science. London 1-35, 1881-1917// (Continued as British journal of ophthalmology. Index 1-7 in 7, 8-21.)
624. Ophthalmic yearbook. Chicago; Denver 1-23, 1903-1926// (14-15 in American journal of ophthalmology and after 1926 absorbed by it. 16-18 as Ophthalmic literature.)
625. Ophthalmologist; ophthalmology, neurology, medicine, hygiene, dietetics, genetic psychology, theology, sociology, politics. Chicago 1-10, 1900-1909//
626. Optical society of America.  
— Journal of ——— and the review of scientific instruments. Rochester, N. Y. 1, 1917- (See also Review of scientific instruments.)
627. Optical Society. London.  
— Transactions. 1, 1899- (Index 1-25, 1899-1924)
628. Opvoeding: maandschrift voor onderwijzers en onderwijzeressen. St.-Truiden 1-29, 1885-1913//?
629. Orienta bulteno neuro-biologia. (The Oriental bulletin of neuro-biology) Tokyo 1, 1925-?

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630. Paedagogik des Auslandes. Weimar 1, 1929-
631. Paedagogisch-psychologische Studien. Leipzig 1-23,  
1900-1922//
632. Paedagogische Abhandlungen. Bielefeld no. 1-131,  
1890-1896; ns. 1, 1897-
633. Paedagogische Bausteine. Berlin no. 1-40, 1898-  
1909//?
634. Paedagogische Bibliothek. Hanover 1-24, 1878-  
1908; ns. v. 1-6, 1910-1914//?
635. Paedagogische Forschungen und Fragen. Pader-  
born 1-11, 1916-1918; ns. 1-12, 1919-1923//?  
(ns. 1-12 in Paedagogisches Magazin (Mann).)
636. Paedagogische Monographien. (Meumann) Leip-  
zig 1, 1907-
637. Paedagogische Psychologie und Physiologie. 1-8,  
1898-1905//?
638. Paedagogische Studien. Leipzig; Dresden 1-3 (no.  
1-23) 1875-1879; ns. 1-48, no. 2, 1880-1927//  
(1875-1879 as Paedagogische Sammelmappe.)
639. Paedagogische Unterhandlungen. Dessau 1-5, 1777-  
1781//
640. Paedagogische Werte. Osterwieck a.H. 1, 1893-
641. Paedagogischer Jahresbericht. Leipzig 1-68, 1846-  
1917//
642. Paedagogisches Archiv. Leipzig; Stettin 1-56, no.  
12, 1859-1914// (Title varies.)
643. Paedagogisches Jahrbuch. (Wiener paedagogische  
Gesellschaft) Vienna; Leipzig 1, 1878-
644. Pädagogisches Magazin. (Mann) Langensalza 1,  
1891- (See also Paedagogische Forschungen  
und Fragen.)
645. Paedagogisches Zentralblatt. Langensalza [4,  
1924-]
646. Paedologisch jaarboek. Antwerp 1-9, 1900-1911//?

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647. Paidologist. (British Child Study Association)  
Cheltenham 1-9, 1899-1907// (Superseded by  
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648. Paidology; the science of the child. Emporia,  
Kan. 1 (no. 1-4) J1 1900-Apr 1901//
649. Paris. Hospice de la Salpêtrière.  
— Laboratoire de psychologie.  
— — Travaux. 1-8, 1904-1918//?
650. Paris, Musée pédagogique. Bibliothèque, office et  
musée de l'enseignement public.  
— Memoirs et documents scolaires. 1-120, s2, no.  
1-60, 1884-1892//? s2 forms Recueil des mono-  
graphies pédagogique. v. 1-6.  
— Publications. no. 1-21, 1902-1915//?
651. Peabody journal of education. (George Peabody  
College for Teachers) Nashville, Tenn. 1, 1923-
652. Pedagogical seminary and journal of genetic psy-  
chology. Worcester, Mass. 1, 1891- (1-34, 1891-  
1924 as Pedagogical seminar; a quarterly in-  
ternational record of educational literature,  
institutions and progress.)
653. Pedagogicheskaja mysl'. Leningrad 1, 1918-
654. Pedagogicheskoe biuro po dielam srednej i nizshej  
russkoj shkoly zagranitsej. Biulleten'. Prague  
1, 1923-
655. Pedagogické rozhledy. Prague 1-27, 1888-1914//?
656. Pedagogisk tidskrift. Stockholm; Upsala 1, 1865-  
(Index 1-50, 1865-1914)
657. Pedagogiska föreningen i Finland, Helsingfors.  
— Tidskrift. (Index 1864-1895 in 1895.)
658. Pedagogia. Moscow 1, 1928-
659. People. (American Eugenics Society) New Haven,  
Conn. 1, 1931- (Continues Eugenics: a journal  
of race betterment.)
660. Personnel journal. (Personnel Research Federa-



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- tion) Baltimore 1, 1922- (1-5, 1922-1927 as Journal of personnel research.)
661. Personnel Research Federation, inc.  
     — Reprint and Circular series. [1926-]  
     — (See also Personnel journal; Personnel service bulletin.)
662. Personnel service bulletin. (Personnel Research Federation, inc.) New York 1, 1925- (1-6, no. 3, 1925-1930 as the Federation's service bulletin.)
663. Perugia.  
     — Ospedale psichiatrica provinciale.  
     — — Annali. 1, 1907- (1-16 as Manicimo provinciale di Perugia.)
664. Pflüger's Archiv für die gesamte Physiologie des Menschen und der Tiere. Bonn 1, 1868- (1-131 as Archiv für die gesamte Physiologie des Menschen und der Tiere. After 1921 includes Zentralblatt für Physiologie. Index 1-140.)
665. Philadelphia Neurological Society.  
     — Proceedings. [30, 1914]  
     Philosophical monographs. (See Psychological review.)
666. Philosophical quarterly. (Indian Institute of Philosophy) Calcutta 1, 1925-
667. Philosophical review. Boston 1, 1892- (Index 1-35, 1892-1926)  
     — Supplement. no. 1-2, 1895-1896//
- \*668. Philosophical review. ("Shan Chih" Society) Pieping.
669. Philosophie der Gegenwart; eine internationale Jahresübersicht. Heidelberg 1-5, 1908-1913//
670. Philosophie der Gegenwart in Selbstdarstellungen. (Raymund Schmidt) Leipzig 1, 1923-
671. Philosophie und Leben. Leipzig; Osterwiech 1, 1925-

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673. Philosophische Forschungen. Berlin 1, 1925-
674. Philosophische Studien. Leipzig 1-20, 1881-1903// (Continued in Archiv für die gesamte Psychologie. Later as Psychologische Studien. Index 1881-1903.)
675. Philosophische und psychologische Arbeiten. Langensalza 1, 1923- (See also Pädagogisches Magazin. (Mann).)
676. Philosophischer Anzeiger: Zeitschrift für die Zusammenarbeit von Philosophie und Einzelwissenschaft. 1, 1925/1926-
677. Phrenological journal and science of health. Philadelphia; New York 1-124, 1838-1911//
678. Phrenological magazine. London 1-5, 1880-1884; ns. 1-12, 1885-1896//
679. Physical review; a journal of experimental and theoretical physics. (American Physical Society) New York; Corning, N. Y.; Lancaster, Pa.; Ithaca, N. Y. 1-35, 1893-1912; s2, 1, 1913- (Index 1893-1920)
680. Physiological abstracts; issued by the Physiological Society (Great Britain and Ireland) with the cooperation of the American Physiological Society. London 1, 1916-
681. Physiological researches. Baltimore 1-2, no. 9 (no. 1-19) 1913-1923//
682. Physiological reviews. (American Physiological Society) Baltimore, Md. 1, 1921-
683. Physiological Society of Philadelphia.  
— Proceedings. 1, 1925/1926- (1-2 reprinted from the American journal of the medical sciences 1926-1927.)

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684. Physiological zoology. Chicago 1, 1928-
685. Physiologie experimentale. (Paris. Ecole pratique des hautes etudes. Laboratoire de M. Marey)  
Paris 1-4, 1875-1879 //
686. Physiologiste russe. Moscow 1-5 (no. 1-100) 1898-1908 //
687. Pittsburgh Child Welfare Study.  
— Report. 1, 1930-
688. Polskie archiwum psychologii. (Związek polskiego nauczycielstwa szkół powszechnych) Warsaw 1, 1926- (Text Polish, resumé French.)
689. Prace z psychologii doświadczalnej. Warsaw 1, 1913-?
690. Practical psychologist. (Federation of Practical Psychology Clubs of Great Britain.) London 1-2, 1925-1926 //
691. Praktische Psychologie. Leipzig 1-4, 1919-1923 //
692. K. Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften. Berlin.  
— Philosophische-historische Klasse.  
— — Abhandlungen. 1, 1908-  
— — Sitzungberichte. 1922-  
— Physikalische-mathematische Klasse.  
— — Abhandlungen. 1, 1908-  
— — Sitzungberichte. 1922-  
(Abhandlungen 1804-1907 // in one part after which it divides as above.)
- \*693. Promishlennye Kadri. Moscow.
694. Propagateur du magnétisme animal. (Société de medecins) Paris 1-2, 1827-1828 //
695. Prophylaxie mentale. (Ligue d'Hygiène Mentale) Paris 1, 1925-
696. Prosveshchenie. Pedagogicheskii sbornik. Petrograd no. 1-4, 1921-1924 //
697. Przegląd filozoficzny. Warsaw 1, 1897-  
— Supplement. (See Ruch filozoficzny.)

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699. Psiche; rivista di studi psicologici. Florence 1-4, 1912-1915//  
Psichiatria. (See Annali di neurologia.)
700. Psikhīatricheskaia gazeta. Petrograd 1, 1914//?
701. Psikhīatriia, nevrologiia i éksperimental'naia psikhologiia. (Obschestvo Psikhiatrov i Nevropatologov v Petrograd) Petrograd 1-2, 1922//?
702. Psikhofiziologiia trudy i psikhotehnika. Moscow 1, 1928-
703. Psikhologiia. Moscow; Leningrad 1, 1928- (1 as Zhurnal psikhologii, pedagogii i psikhotehniki, Seria A.)
704. Psikhonevrologicheskii viestnik. Moscow [1917]
705. Psikhonevrologicheskii Institut, Kharkof.  
— Trudy [7, 1928]
706. Psikhoterapiia. Moscow 1-5, 1910-1914//?
707. Psyche. (Gesellschaft für psychische Forschung) Berlin 1, 1913-
708. Psyche. Leipzig 1-5, 1858-1863//
709. Psyche. London 1, 1920- (Jl 1920-Apr 1921 as Psychie research quarterly.)
710. Psyche and Eros; an international journal of psychoanalysis. New York 1-3, no. 3, 1920-1922// (Merged with Journal of sexology and psychoanalysis.)
711. Psychiatric bulletin of the New York State Hospitals. Utica, N. Y. 1-2, 1896-1897; ns. 1-8, 1908-1915; (s3) 1, 1916- (1-ns. 3 and 5 (no. 3) -8 as State hospitals bulletin. 4-5 no. 2 as New York State hospitals bulletin. 1898-1901 as Archives of neurology and psychopathology.)
712. Psychiatric quarterly. (New York State Department of mental hygiene) Utica, New York 1,

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- 1927- (Continues State hospital quarterly.)  
 — Supplement. 1, 1927-
713. Psychiatrisch-neurologische Wochenschrift. Halle  
 1, 1899- (1-3, 1899-1902 as Psychiatrische  
 Wochenschrift.)
714. Psychiatrische Abhandlungen. (Wernicke) Breslau  
 1-15, 1896-1899//
715. Psychiatrische en neurologische Bladen. (Neder-  
 landsche vereeniging voor psychiatrie en neu-  
 rologie) Dordrecht; Utrecht; Amsterdam 1-14,  
 1883-1896; (s2) 1, 1897- (1-14 as Psychiatri-  
 sche Bladen.)  
 — Supplement. (See Neurotherapie.)
716. Psychiatrisches Centralblatt. (Verein für Psy-  
 chiatrie und forensische psychologie in Wien)  
 Vienna 1-8, 1871-1878// (Superseded by Jahr-  
 bücher für Psychiatrie und Neurologie.)
717. Psychic research. New York 1, 1907- (1-21, 1907-  
 1927 as American Society for Psychical Re-  
 search, Section "B" of American Institute  
 for Scientific Research, Journal.)
718. Psychic science. (London. British College of  
 Psychic Science) London 1, 1927- (1-5, 1922-  
 1926 as the College's Quarterly transactions.)  
 Psychic research quarterly. (See Psyche.)
719. Psychical review. (American Psychical Society)  
 Grafton, Mass. 1-2, 1892-1894//  
 Psychische Studien. (See Zeitschrift für Parapsy-  
 chologie.)
720. Psychoanalytic quarterly. Albany, New York 1,  
 1932-
721. Psychoanalytic review. Lancaster, Pa.; New York  
 1, 1913- (Index 1-12, 1913-1925)
722. Psychoanalytische Bewegung. Vienna 1, 1929-

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724. Psychobiology. Baltimore 1-2, 1917-1920// (Continues Journal of animal behavior. Continued in Journal of comparative psychology.)
725. Psychological abstracts. (American Psychological Association) Princeton; Lancaster, Pa.; Worcester 1, 1927-
726. Psychological bulletin. (American Psychological Association Lancaster, Pa.; Princeton, N. J. 1, 1904-
727. Psychological clinic. Philadelphia 1, 1907-
728. Psychological exchange. New York 1, 1932-
729. Psychological index \* \* \* an annual bibliography of the literature of psychology and cognate subjects. (American Psychological Association) Princeton; Lancaster, Pa. 1, 1894-
730. Psychological monographs. (American Psychological Association) Lancaster, Pa.; Princeton, N. J. 1, 1895- (Monograph supplement to Psychological review.)
731. Psychological review. London 1-6 no. 2, 1878-1883//
732. Psychological review. (American Psychological Association) Princeton; Lancaster, Pa. 1, 1894-  
       — Philosophical monographs. 1, no. 1-3, 1908-1916// (See also Psychological monographs.)
733. Psychological science of man: a quarterly journal in Yiddish. New York 1, 1930-
734. Psychological Society of Great Britain.  
       — Proceedings. 1, 1875/1879//
735. Psychologie appliquée. Paris 1-3, 1920-1921// (Merged with Revue de psychothérapie et de psychologie appliquée.)

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736. *Psychologie et le vie.* Paris 1, 1927-
737. *Psychologie und Medizin.* (Berliner Gesellschaft für Psychologie und Characterologie) Berlin; Stuttgart 1, 1925- (Continues Zeitschrift für Psychotherapie und medizinische Psychologie.)
738. *Psychologische Abhandlungen.* Leipzig 1, 1914//?
739. *Psychologische Analysen hirnpathologischer Fälle.* (Suspended, 1915-1920.)
740. *Psychologische Arbeiten.* Leipzig 1-9, 1895-1928// (Suspended, 1915-1920.)
741. *Psychologische bibliotheek.* (Nederlandsche Psychologische vereeniging) Amsterdam 1, 1897//?
742. *Psychologische Forschung.* Berlin 1, 1921-
743. *Psychologische Monographien.* Leipzig 1, 1926-
744. *Psychologische Rundschau; schweizerische Monatschrift für das Gesamtgebiet der modernen Psychologie.* Basel 1, 1929-
745. *Psychologische Studien.* (Wundt) Leipzig 1-10, 1905-1918// (Continues Philosophische Studien. Continued as Neue psychologische Studien.)
746. *Psychologische Studien.* (Berlin, Universität, Psychologisches Institut)
  - Abteilung 1. Beiträge zur Analyse der Geschichtswahrnehmungen. 1, 1904-
  - Abteilung 2. Beiträge zur Psychologie der Zeitwahrnehmung. 1, 1904//
747. *Psychologische Untersuchungen.* (Lipps) Leipzig 1-2, no. 3, 1905-1913//
748. *Psychologisches Magazin.* Jena; Altenburg 1-3, 1796-1798// (Continues Magazin zur Erfahrungsseelenkunde.)
749. *Psycho-medical society,* Cockermouth.
  - Transactions. 1-4, 1908-1913//? (1, as Medical Society for the Study of Suggestive Therapeutics.)

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750. Psychotechnische Zeitschrift. Munich 1, 1925—
751. Psyke; Tidskrift för psykologisk forskning. Stockholm 1-15, 1906-1920// (United with Svenskt archiv för pedagogik to form Arkiv för psykologi och pedagogik.)  
— Supplement. (See Institutet för psykologisk forskning, Upsala. Meddelanden.)
752. Public personnel studies. (Bureau of Public Personnel Administration) Washington 1, 1923—
753. Put' proveshcheniia. Kharkof 1, 1922— (Ukrainian title: Shliakh osuiti.)
754. Quaderni di psichiatria. Genoa 1-3, 1911-1914; ns. v. 1, 1914—
755. Quarterly journal of experimental physiology. London 1, 1908— (Suspended 1920-1922. Index 1-12, 1908-1920.)
756. Quarterly review of biology. Baltimore 1, 1926—
757. Quellen und Studien zur Jugendkunde. Jena 1, 1922—
758. Rassegna di studi psichiatrici. Sienna 1, 1911—
759. Recherches cliniques et thérapeutiques sur l'épilepsie, l'hystérie et l'idiotie. Paris 1-28, 1881-1906//?
- Recueil des monographies pédagogique. (See Paris Musée Pédagogique.)
- \*760. Regeneration. Mexico 1, 1930—
761. Religionspsychologie. Vienna 1, 1926—
762. Renaissance und Philosophie; Beiträge zur Geschichte der Philosophie. Bonn 1-13, 1908-1920//
763. Repertorium der Psychologie und Physiologie nach ihrem Umfange und ihrer Verbindung. Hof no. 1-2, 1786-1788//
764. Research quarterly. (American Physical Education Association) Ann Arbor, Mich. 1, 1930—



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765. Review of education, an educational review of reviews. Chicago 1-7, no. 10, 1895-1902//
766. Review of educational research. (American Educational Research Association, a department of the National Education Association) 1, 1931-
767. Review of insanity and nervous diseases. Milwaukee, Wis. 1-5, no. 1, 1890-1894//
768. Review of neurology and psychiatry. Edinburgh 1-17, no. 6, 1903-1919//
769. Review of Scientific instruments. (Optical Society of America) Rochester, N. Y. 1, 1930- (Previously issued with Optical Society of America, Journal.)
770. Revista argentina de neurología, psiquiatría y medicina legal. Buenos Aires 1, 1927-
771. Revista de derecho y ciencias sociales. Asunción, Mexico 1, 1927-
772. Revista de educación nacional. (Asociación de Educación Nacional) Santiago de Chile 1, 1905-
773. Revista de filosofía. Buenos Aires 1, 1925-
774. Revista de pedagogía. Madrid 1, 1920-
775. Revista de criminología, psiquiatría y medicina legal. (Instituto de criminología de la penitenciaría nacional) Buenos Aires 1, 1914- (Continues Archivos de psiquiatría y criminología, medicina legal.)
776. Revista de psiquiatría y neurología. Havana 1, 1929-
777. Revista de psiquiatría y disciplinas conexas. Lima 1, 1918-
- \*778. Revista filosofica. Mexico City 1, 1882-
779. Revista oto-neuro-oftalmologica y de cirugía neurológica. Buenos Aires 1, 1927-
780. Revue anthropologique. (Paris, Ecole d'anthropologie) Paris 1, 1891- (Index 1-10; 11-20)

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781. Revue d'histoire de la philosophie. Paris 1, 1927-
782. Revue d'optique théorique et instrumentale. Paris 1, 1922-
783. Revue d'oto-neuro-ophthalmologie. Paris 1, 1923-  
(1-5, no. 7, 1923-1927 as Revue d'oto-neuro-oculistique.)
784. Revue de philosophie. Paris 1, 1900- (Index 1-23, 1900-1913)
785. Revue de psychiatrie et de psychologie expérimentale. Paris 1-5, 1890-1895; ns. 1-2, 1896-1897; (s3) 1-18, 1897-1914// (Title varies.)  
Revue de psychologie appliquée. (See Revue de psychothérapie et de psychologie appliquée.)
786. Revue de psychologie clinique et thérapeutique. Paris 1-5, 1897-1901//
787. Revue de psychologie concrète. Paris no. 1-2, F-Jl, 1929//
788. Revue de psychothérapie et de psychologie appliquée. Paris 1, 1886- (29-37, 1915-1928 as Revue de psychologie appliquée. After 1921 includes Psychologie appliquée.)
789. Revue des études psychiques. Paris; Milan; Padua 1-, 1895-1904//? (1895-1900 as Rivista di studi psichici.)
790. Revue des sciences hypnotiques. Paris 1, 1887-?
- \*791. Revue des sciences psychiques. (Cercle d'Etudes Psychiques de Bruxelles) Woluwe-St-Lambert 1, 1928-
792. Revue des sciences psychologiques. Paris 1, no. 1-4, 1913-1914//
793. Revue des sciences psychologiques illustrée. Paris 1-5, 1890-1894//?
794. Revue française d'endocrinologie. Paris 1, 1923-
795. Revue française de psychanalyse. (Société Psychanalytique de Paris) Paris no. 1, 1927-
796. Revue général d'ophthalmologie. Paris 1, 1882-

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797. Revue général des sciences psychiques. Paris 1-3, no. 2, 1907-1911//
- 797a. Revue internationale de l'enfant. (Union Internationale de Secours aux Enfants). Geneva 1, 1926-
798. Revue internationale de pédagogie comparative. Paris 1-6, 1899-1904//?
799. Revue internationale de sociologie. Paris 1, 1893- (Index 1-10 in 10; 11-20 in 20; 21-30 in 30.)
800. Revue neurologique. (Société de Neurologie de Paris) Paris 1, 1893- (39, 1923- also as ns. v. 1-. After 1918 includes Nouvelle monographie de la Salpêtrière.)
801. Revue pédagogique. Paris 1-9, 1878-1882; ns. 1, 1882- (Index 1-15, 1878-1892)
802. Revue philosophique de la France et de l'étranger. Paris 1, 1876- (Index 1876-1887; 1888-1895; 1896-1905; 1906-1912)
803. Revue psychologique. Brussels 1-7, no. 2, 1908-1914//
804. Revue v neurologii a psychiatrii. Prague 1, 1904- (Title varies.)
805. Rhode Island Society for Mental Hygiene.  
— Publications. Providence, R. I. 1, 1916-
806. Rivista di antropologia. (Società Romana di Antropologia) Rome 1, 1891/1892- (1891-1910 as Society's Atti.)
807. Rivista di filosofia. (Società Filosofica Italiana) Modena 1, 1909- (Continues Rivista filosofica.)
808. Rivista di neurologia. (Naples. Università. Clinica neurologica) Naples 1, 1928-
809. Rivista di patologia nervosa e mentale. Florence 1, 1896-
810. Rivista di psicologia. (Società Italiana di Psicologia) Bologna 1, 1905- (1-3 as Rivista

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- di psicologia applicata alla pedagogia ed alla psicopatologia.)
- Rivista di studi psichici. (See *Revue des études psychiques*.)
811. *Rivista filosofica*. Pavia; Rome 1-11, 1899-1908// (Continues *Rivista italiana di filosofia*. Continued as *Rivista di filosofia*. Index 1-11 in 11.)
  812. *Rivista italiana di filosofia*. Rome 1-13, 1886-1898// (Continues *Filosofia delle scuole italiane*, rivista bimestrale. Continued as *Rivista filosofica*.)
  813. *Rivista italiana di neuropatologia, psichiatria ed elettroterapia*. Catania 1-16, 1907-1923// (Merged with *Neurologica*.)
  814. *Rivista mensile di neuropatologia e psichiatria*. Rome 1-2, 1900-1901// (Continues *Rivista quindicinale di psicologia, psichiatria, neuropatologia ad uso dei medici e dei giuristi*.)
  815. *Rivista mensile di psichiatria forense, antropologia criminale e scienze affini*. Naples 1-7, 1898-1904//
  816. *Rivista neurologica*. Turin 1, no. 1-6, 1914//?
  817. *Rivista neuropatologica, periodico per i medici pratici*. Turin 1-4, 1906-1909//?
  818. *Rivista oto-neuro-oftalmologica*. Rome 1, 1923-
  819. *Rivista pedagogica*. (Associazione Nazionale per gli Studi Pedagogici) Rome 1, 1908-
  820. *Rivista quindicinale di psicologia, psichiatria, neuropatologia ad uso dei medici e dei giuristi*. Rome 1-3, 1897-1900// (Continues *Archivio delle psicopatie sessuali*. Continued as *Rivista mensile di neuropatologia e psichiatria*.)
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- \*822. Rocznik psychiatryczny. [5, 1927]
823. Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain  
and Ireland.  
— Journal. London 1, 1871- (Index 1871-1891)
824. Royal society of London.  
— Proceedings. 1-75, 1800-1905// (Index 1-75)  
— — Series A; Mathematical and physical  
sciences. 76, 1905-  
— — Series B; Biological sciences. 76, 1905-  
— Philosophical transactions. 1-177, 1665-1886//  
— — Series A; Biology. 178, 1887-  
— — Series B; Mathematical and physical  
sciences. 178, 1887- (Index 1-70; 71-110;  
111-120.)
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— Journal. London 1, 1838- (1-49, 1838-1886  
as Journal of the Statistical Society. 73,  
1910 also as ns. 1-. Index 1-15; 16-25; 26-  
35; 36-50; 51-71; 72-87.)
826. Ruch filosofický. Prague 1, 1920-
827. Ruch filozoficzny. Lemberg 1, 1911- (Supplement  
to Przegląd filozoficzny.)
828. Russell Sage Foundation. New York.  
— Publications in delinquency and penology. 1,  
1926-  
— Department of child hygiene. (Pamphlets.)
829. Russkii antropologicheskii zhurnal. Moscow 1, 1900-
830. Russkii fiziologicheskii zhurnal. Moscow; Lenin-  
grad 1, 1917-
831. Russkii oftalmologicheskii zhurnal. Moscow 1,  
1922-
832. Russkii zoologicheskii zhurnal. Moscow 1, 1916-
833. K. Sächsische Akademie der Wissenschaften zu  
Leipzig.

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- Berichte über die Verhandlungen. 1-2, 1846-1848//
- Mathematisch-physische Klasse.
- — Abhandlungen. 1, 1849—
- — Bericht. 1, 1849—
- Philologisch-historische Klasse.
- — Abhandlungen. 1, 1850—
- — Bericht. 1, 1849—
- 834. Sammlung der bedeutendsten pädagogischen Schriften aus alter und neuer Zeit. Paderborn 1-44, 1888-1914//?
- 835. Sammlung pädagogischer Vorträge. Bielefeld; Leipzig; etc. 1-18, 1888-1908// (Suspended 1900-1903.)
- 836. Sammlung psychiatrischer und neurologischer Einzeldarstellungen. Leipzig 1, 1931—
- 837. Sammlung von Abhandlungen aus dem Gebiete der pädagogischen Psychologie und Physiologie. Berlin 1-8, no. 7, 1897-1906//
- 838. Sammlung von Abhandlungen zur psychologischen Pädagogik aus dem "Archiv für die gesamte Psychologie." Leipzig 1-4, no. 1, 1904-1914//?
- 839. Sammlung zwangloser Abhandlungen aus dem Gebiete der Nerven- und Geisteskrankheiten. Halle a. S. 1-11, no. 8, 1896-1919; ns. no. 1-3, 1922//
- 840. Sammlung zwangloser Abhandlungen zur Neuro- und Psychopathologie des Kindesalters. Jena 1, no. 1-7, 1913-1920//
- 841. Sbornik stateř po nevropatologii i psiķhiatrii. Moscow 1, 1890//
- 842. Scandinavian scientific review; contributions to philosophy, psychology and the science of education by northern scientists. Oslo 1-3, no. 4, 1922-1924//

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843. School and society. New York; Garrison, N. Y.; Lancaster, Pa. 1, Ja 2, 1915—  
School review monographs. (See National Society of College Teachers of Education.)
844. Schriften zur angewandten Seelenkunde. Leipzig 1, 1908—
845. Schriften zur landwirtschaftlichen Arbeitsforschung auf psychologischer Grundlage. Leipzig no. 1, 1928—
846. Schriften zur Psychologie der Berufseignung und des Wirtschaftslebens. Leipzig 1, 1918—
847. Schriften zur Psychologie der Strafrechtspflege. Mannheim 1, 1928—
848. Schriften zur Psychologie und Soziologie von Sexualität und Verbrechen. Stuttgart 1, 1928—
849. Schriften zur Seelenkunde und Erziehungskunst. Bern; Leipzig 1, 1920—
850. Schweizer Archiv für Neurologie und Psychiatrie. Zurich 1, 1917— (Index 1-10, 1917-1922; 11-20, 1922-1927. Published also in French and Italian. See also Neurologische und Psychiatrische Abhandlungen aus dem \* \* \*.)
851. Schweizerhof, Berlin. (Privat-heilanstalt für Nerven- und Psychischkranke weiblichen Geschlechts.)  
— Bericht. 1-3, 1892-1903//?
- \*852. Schweizerische Zeitschrift für angewandte Psychologie. Zurich.
853. Science. Cambridge, Mass; New York; etc. 1-23 F 9 1883-Mr 23 1894; ns. 1 Ja 4 1895—
854. Science of man and journal of the Royal Anthropological Society of Australasia. Sydney ns. 1-14, no. 4, 1898-1913// (Suspended 1905. Continues Australasian anthropological journal.)
855. "Scientia"; rivista di scienza. Bologna 1, 1907—
856. Scientific monthly. Garrison, N. Y. 1, 1915—

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858. Sexualpsychologie: Dockumente zur Geschichte der Sexualität. Kandern Lörrach 1, 1926-
859. Shê hui k'o hsüeh ch'i k'an. (Social science quarterly) (Peping, China, National University) [4, 1929-]
- \*860. Shinri-kenkyu. Tokyo [7, 1915]  
Shliakh osviti. (See Put' proveshcheniia.)
861. Skandinavisches Archiv für Physiologie. Leipzig 1, 1889- (Index 1-50, 1889-1927)
862. Social forces. (University of North Carolina) Chapel Hill, N. C.; Baltimore 1, 1922- (1-3, no. 4, as Journal of social forces.)  
Social hygiene. (See Journal of social hygiene.)
863. Social science. (Pi Gamma Mu National Social Science Honor Society) Winfield, Kan. 1, 1925-
864. Social science abstracts. Menasha, Wis. 1, 1929-
865. Social science monographs. (Columbia University, Teachers College, Lincoln School) New York 1, 1925-
866. Social science monographs. (National Catholic School of Social Service) Washington 1, 1929-
867. Social Science Research Council.  
— Annual report. New York; Chicago 1, 1925-  
— Bulletin. no. 1, 1930-
868. Sociedad argentina de neurología y psiquiatría, Buenos Aires.  
— Conferencias. 1, 1930-  
— Revista. 1, 1925//? (Continued in Revista de especialidades.)
869. Società freniatrica italiana.  
— Atti. 1-13, 1880-1907//?
870. Società italiana di neurologia.  
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871. Società lombarda di scienze mediche e biologiche.  
Milan.  
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872. Societatea română de neurologie, psihiatrie,  
psihologie și endocrinologie.  
— Bulletin. no. 1, 1919—
873. Société Alfred Binet (Psychologie de l'enfant et  
pédagogie expérimentale)  
— Bulletin mensuel. Paris 1, 1899— (1-17, 1899—  
1917 as Société libre pour l'étude psycho-  
logique de l'enfant.)
874. Société clinique de médecine mentale. Paris.  
— Bulletin. 1, 1908—
875. Société d'anthropologie de Paris.  
— Bulletin et mémoires. 1-6, 1860-1865; s2,  
1-12, 1866-1877; s3, 1-12, 1878-1889; s4, 1-10,  
1890-1899; s5, 1-10, 1900-1909; s6, 1-10, 1910-  
1919; s7, 1, 1920— (s 1-4, 1860-1899 as its  
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— Mémoires. 1-3, 1859-1868; ns. 1-4, 1873-1893;  
s3, 1-2, no. 3, 1895-1902// (United with Bul-  
letin.)
876. Société d'études psychiques de Nancy.  
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877. Société de biologie.  
— Comptes rendus hebdomadaires des séances et  
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1898; 1899-1923. Also in series of 5 volumes  
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878. Société de médecine mentale de Belgique.  
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879. Société de neurologie de Paris.  
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880. Société de pédiatrie de Paris.  
— Bulletin. Paris 1, 1899—

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881. Société de psychologie physiologique, Paris.  
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882. Société française de philosophie, Paris.  
— Bulletin. 1901- (Suspended 1915-1916, 1918-1920.)
883. Société lorraine de psychologie appliquée, Nancy.  
— Bulletin. [18, 1922-]
884. Société médicale des hôpitaux de Paris.  
— Bulletin et mémoires. Paris 1-5, 1849-1863;  
s2, 1-20, 1864-1883; s3, 1, 1884- (Index 1-5  
in 5)
885. Société phrénologique de Paris.  
— Journal. 1-3, 1832-1834//?
886. Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine.  
— Proceedings. New York 1, 1903/1904-
887. Society for Psychical Research, London.  
— Journal. 1, 1884-  
— Proceedings. 1, 1882/1883- (Index to Pro-  
ceedings, 1-15 and Journal, 1-9; Proceedings,  
16-20, and Journal, 10-15.)
888. Sociological review. (Sociological Society) Man-  
chester; London 1, 1908-  
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889. Sociology and social research. (Southern Cali-  
fornia Sociological Society. University of  
Southern California) Los Angeles 1, 1916-  
(1-5, 1916-1921 as Sociology monographs.  
6-11, 1921-1927 as Journal of applied socio-  
logy.)  
Sociology monographs. (See Sociology and social  
research.)
890. South African journal of science. (South African  
Association for the Advancement of Science)  
Cape Town 1, 1903-

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891. Sovremennaia psikiatriia. Moscow 1-8, 1907-1914//?
892. Sovremennaia psikhonevrologiia. Kief [6, 1925]
893. Sozialpsychologische Forschungen. (Karlsruhe, Technische Hochschule, Institut für Sozialpsychologie.) 1-2, 1922//?
894. Spain. Junta para ampliación de estudios é investigaciones científicas. Laboratorio de fisiología cerebral.  
— Trabajos. 1, 1920—
895. Sphinx. Neues Archiv für den thierischen Magnetismus. Leipzig 1, 1825-1826// (Continues Archiv für den thierischen Magnetismus.)
896. State hospital quarterly. (New York State Hospital Commission) Albany; Utica 1-12, no. 1, 1915-1926// (Superseded by Psychiatric quarterly.)  
State hospitals bulletin. (See Psychiatric bulletin of the New York State Hospitals.)
897. Studien zur Psychologie des Denkens. Leipzig 1, 1913//?
898. Studies in abnormal psychology. Boston 1-7, 1913-1917//?
899. Studies in child training. (Child Study Association of America) New York no. 1, 1925—
900. Studies in education \* \* \* devoted to child study. Stanford University, California; Philadelphia 1896/1897-1902//
901. Studies in linguistic psychology. Decatur, Ill. 1, no. 1-2, Mr-Je, 1912// (Also called James Millikin University, Bulletin. Linguistic psychology series.)  
Studies in mental efficiency. (See Mental welfare.)
902. Suggestive therapeutics. Chicago 1-9, 1898-1901//
905. Supplementary education monographs. (Published in connection with The School Review and

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906. Svenska läkartidningen. (Sveriges läkarförbund)  
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  907. Svenskt arkiv för pedagogik. Stockholm 1-5, 1912-  
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  908. Szkoła specjalna. Warsaw 1, 1924-
  909. Tabulae biologicae periodicae. Berlin 1, 1924-  
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  910. Teacher's College record. (Columbia University,  
Teacher's College) New York 1, 1900-
  911. Teachers journal and abstract. (Colorado State  
Teachers College) Greeley, Colo. 1, 1926-
  912. Tetsugaku-Zassi. Tokyo 1-36, 1887-1917//?
  913. Tierseele; Zeitschrift für vergleichende Seelenkunde.  
Bonn 1, 1913/1914//?
  914. Tijdschrift voor Indische Taal-, Land-, en Volken-  
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  915. Towarzystwo naukowe warszawskie, Warsaw.  
— Instytut biologji doświadczalnej im M.  
Nenckiego. Zokład neurobiologji.  
— — Prace. 1-3, no. 2, 1916-1921//?  
— Pracownia neurobiologiczna.  
— — Prace. 1, 1916//?  
— — Wydawnictwa. 1, 1923//?
  916. Training School at Vineland, N. J.  
— Department of research.  
— — Publications. 1, 1914-  
— (See also Training School bulletin.)
  - 916a. Training School bulletin. Vineland, N. J. 1, 1904-  
(1904-1913 as Training School)
  917. Travaux de neurologie chirurgicale. Paris 1-6,  
1895-1902//

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918. Tubercle. Chicago 1-5, no. 2, 1897-1900//? (1-2? as Journal of the American Psychological, Medical and Surgical Society.)
919. Ukrains'kii gosudarstvennyi psikhonevrologicheskii institut, Kharkof.  
— Trudy. [6, 1928]
- \*920. Ukrains'kii vestnik éksperimental'noi pedagoiki ta refleksologii. Kharkov.
921. Understanding the child. (Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene) Boston 1, 1931—
922. Ungraded. (Ungraded Teachers Association of New York City) New York 1-11, no. 6, 1915-1926//
923. United States Veterans Bureau medical bulletin. Washington 1, 1925—
924. Untersuchungen zur Psychologie, Philosophie und Pädagogik. Göttingen; Leipzig 1, 1910— (Title varies.)
925. Upsala läkareförenings.  
— Förhandlingar. 1-30, 1865-1895; ns. 1, 1895— (Index in each tenth volume for the preceeding ten volumes.)
926. Verein für freie psychoanalytische Forschung.  
— Schriften. Munich no. 1-7, 1912-1917//
927. Verein für Individualpsychologie.  
— Schriften. Munich 1, 1912—
928. Verein für Kinderpsychologie zu Berlin.  
— Vorträge. 1-4, 1900-1905//?
929. Verein für Volkskunde, Berlin.  
— Zeitschrift. Berlin 1, 1891— (Index 1-20, 1891-1910 in 20. Continues Zeitschrift für Volkerpsychologie und Sprachwissenschaft.)
930. Verein für wissenschaftliche Pädagogik.  
— Jahrbuch. Dresden-Blasewitz 1-49, 1869-1917// (Continued as Vierteljahrsschrift für philosophische Pädagogik. Index 1-41.)

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931. Vergleichende untersuchungen zur Psychologie, Typologie und Pädagogik des aesthetischen Erlebens. Göttingen [4, 1927]
932. Věstnik endokrinologii. Moscow 1, 1925-
933. Viestnik idiotii i épilepsii. St. Petersburg 1, 1903 //
934. Viestnik klinicheskoi i sudebnoi psikhiiatrii i nevropatologii. St. Petersburg 1-13, 1883-1899 //
935. Věstnik pedagogický. Prague [8, 1930-]
936. Viestnik psikhologii, kriminal'noi, antropologii i pedologii. (Psikho-nevrologicheskii Institut) Petrograd 1-8, 1904-1912 //?
937. Vie contemporaine. Paris année 1-10, v. 2, 1888-1897 //
938. Viertelsjahrschrift für Jugendkunde. Leipzig 1, 1931-
939. Vierteljahrsschrift für philosophische Pädagogik. Osterwieck; Harz 1, 1917- (Suspended 1922-1924. Continues Verein für wissenschaftliche Pädagogik, Jahrbuch.)
940. Vierteljahrsschrift für Psychiatrie in ihren Beziehungen zur Morphologie und Pathologie des Central-nervensystems. Neuwied; Leipzig 1-2, 1867-1869 //
941. Vierteljahrsschrift für wissenschaftliche Pädagogik. Münster 1, 1926-
942. Vladikavkaz.  
— Gorskii pedagogicheskii institut.  
— — Izvestiia. 1, 1923-
- 942a. Vocational guidance bulletin (National Vocational Guidance Association). Nutley, N. J. 1-4, no. 2, 1915-1918 //
943. Vocational guidance magazine. (National Vocational Guidance Association) Cambridge, Mass. 1, 1922- (1-2, no. 5, as Association's bulletin.)
944. Voprosy defektologii. Moscow no. 1-6, 1928 //?

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945. Voprosy filosofii i psikhologii. (Moskovskoe psikhologicheskoe obshchestvo) Moscow 1-28, no. 3, 1889-1917//?
946. Voprosy geneticheskoi refleksologii i pedologii mladenchestva. Moscow 1, 1929-
947. Voprosy izucheniia i vospitaniia lichnosti. (Gosudarstvennaia psiko-nevrologicheskaiia akademiia; Gosudarstvennyi refleksologicheskii institut po izucheniiu mozga) Leningrad 1, 1919-
948. Voprosy nervno-psikhicheskoi meditsiny. Kiev 1-10, 1896-1905//
949. Voprosy psikhiiatrii i nevrologii. Moscow 1-3, 1912-1914//?
950. Voprosy teorii i psikhologii tvorchestva. Kharkof 1-6, 1911-1915//?
951. Vox. Internationales Zentralblatt für experimentelle Phonetik. Berlin 1-32, 1891-1922//
952. Washington Child Research Center, Washington.  
— Report. 1, 1929-
953. Welfare bulletin. Springfield, Ill. 1, 1910- (1-16, 1910-1925 as Institution quarterly. 17-20, no. 2, 1926-1929 as Welfare magazine. Suspended Mr.-D. 1929.)
954. West Riding Lunatic Asylum, Wakefield.  
— Medical reports. London 1-6, 1871-1876//?
955. Wiener Arbeiten zur pädagogischen Psychologie. Vienna 1, 1924-
956. Wiener psychoanalytischer Verein.  
— Diskussionen. Wiesbaden no. 1-2, 1910-1912//?
957. Wiener Zeitschrift für Volkskunde. (Verein für Österreichische Volkskunde in Wien.) Vienna; Prague 1, 1895-  
— Ergänzungsheft. 1, 1900-
958. Yale journal of biology and medicine. New Haven 1, 1928-

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959. Zacchia; rassegna di studi medico-legali. Rome 1, 1921-
960. Zeitschrift für allgemeine Physiologie. Jena 1-20, 1902-1923 //
961. Zeitschrift für angewandte Psychologie. (Institut für angewandte Psychologie, Leipzig.) Leipzig 1, 1907- (Continues Beiträage zur Psychologie der Aussage. Index 1-10, 1907-1915 in 10.)  
 — Beiheft. 1, 1911-
962. Zeitschrift für Augenheilkunde. Berlin 1, 1899-
963. Zeitschrift für Biologie. Munich 1, 1865- (Index 1-25, 1865-1889; 26-75, 1890-1922.)  
 Zeitschrift für das Idiotenwesen. (See Zeitschrift für die Behandlung Anomaler.)
964. Zeitschrift für die Behandlung Anomaler. (Konferenz für Idiotenheilpflege; Verein für Erziehung, Unterricht und Pflege Geistesschwacher.) Dresden; Halle a.S. 1-4, 1880-1884; ns. 1, 1885- (1-4, 1880-1884 as Zeitschrift für das Idiotenwesen. ns. 1-32, 1885-1907 as Zeitschrift für die Behandlung Schwachsinniger und Epileptischer. 24-49, 1908-1929 as Zeitschrift für die Behandlung Schwachsinniger.)
965. Zeitschrift für die Behandlung und Erforschung des jugendlichen Schwachsinnes. 1-8, 1906-1922 //
966. Zeitschrift für die gesamte Neurologie und Psychiatrie. (Berliner Gesellschaft für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten) Munich; Breslau; Berlin.  
 — Originale. 1, 1910- (Index 1-100, 1910-1925.)  
 — Referate as Zentralblatt für die gesamte Neurologie und Psychiatrie.  
 — Supplement. (See Bibliographie der Neurologie und Psychiatrie.)



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(Continues Zentralblatt für Nervenheilkunde und Psychiatrie.)

967. Zeitschrift für experimentelle Pädagogik. (Arbeitsgemeinschaft für experimentelle Pädagogik) Leipzig 1-11, no. 3, 1905-1910// (Continued as part of Zeitschrift für pädagogische Psychologie und experimentelle Pädagogik.)
968. Zeitschrift für Hypnotismus, Psychotherapie sowie andere psychophysiologische und psychopathologische Forschung. Berlin; Leipzig 1-10, 1892-1902// (Continued as Journal für Psychologie und Neurologie.)  
 Zeitschrift für Individualpsychologie. (See Internationale Zeitschrift für Individualpsychologie.)
969. Zeitschrift für Kinderforschung mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der pädagogischen Pathologie. Halle; Langensalza; Berlin 1, 1896—(Index 1-10)  
 — Supplement. (See Beiträge zur Kinderforschung und Heilerziehung.)
970. Zeitschrift für Kinderheilkunde. Berlin.  
 — Originale. 1, 1910— (Index 1-30)  
 — Referate as Zentralblatt für die gesamte Kinderheilkunde.
971. Zeitschrift für Menschenkunde, blätter für Charakterologie und angewandte Psychologie. Heidelberg 1, 1925—
972. Zeitschrift für ophthalmologische Optik mit Einschluss der Instrumentenkunde. Berlin 1, 1913—
973. Zeitschrift für Pädagogik, Erziehungs und Schulwesen. Leipzig 1-6, 1806-1807// (Continues Bibliothek der pädagogischen Literatur.)
974. Zeitschrift für paedagogische Psychologie und experimentelle Pädagogik. Berlin; Leipzig 1,

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- 1899- (Index 1-25. Continues after 1910  
Zeitschrift für experimentelle Pädagogik.)
975. Zeitschrift für Parapsychologie. Leipzig 1, 1874-  
(1-52, 1874-1925 as Psychische Studien.)
976. Zeitschrift für Pathopsychologie. Berlin; Leipzig  
1-3, 1911-1919//  
— Ergänzungband. 1, 1914//
977. Zeitschrift für Philosophie und Pädagogik. Lang-  
ensalza 1-21, no. 12, 1894-1914//
978. Zeitschrift für Philosophie und philosophische  
Kritik vormals Fichte-Ulricische Zeitschrift.  
Bonn; Halle; Leipzig 1-165, 1837-1918// (In-  
dex 1-150, 1837-1913.)
979. Zeitschrift für Phrenologie. Heidelberg 1-3, 1843-  
1845//
980. Zeitschrift für Physiologie. Darmstadt; Heidel-  
berg; Leipzig 1-5, 1824-1835//
981. Zeitschrift für psychische Aertze. Leipzig 1-5, 1818-  
1822//
982. Zeitschrift für psychische Hygiene. Berlin; Leip-  
zig 1, 1928- (Supplement to Allgemeine Zeit-  
schrift für Psychiatrie und psychisch-gericht-  
liche Medicin.)
983. Zeitschrift für psychoanalytische Pädagogik.  
Vienna 1, 1926-
984. Zeitschrift für Psychologie und Physiologie der  
Sinnesorgane. Hamburg; Leipzig 1-40, 1890-  
1906. Continued in two parts. (1) Zeitschrift  
für Psychologie. 41, 1906- (2) Zeitschrift für  
Sinnesphysiologie. 41, 1907- (Index 1-25;  
26-50; 51-75)  
— Ergänzungsbänd. 1, 1900-
985. Zeitschrift für Psychotherapie und medizinische  
Psychologie. Stuttgart 1-8, no. 6, 1909-1924//  
(Superseded by Abhandlungen aus dem Ge-  
biete der Psychotherapie und medizinischen

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- Psychologie, and continued by Psychologie und Medizin.)
986. Zeitschrift für Religionspsychologie. Beiträge zur religiösen Seelenforschung und Seelenführung. (Veröffentlichungen der Internationalen religionspsychologischen Gesellschaft) Gütersloh 1, 1928—
  987. Zeitschrift für Religions-psychologie, Grenzfragen der Theologie und Medizin. Halle a.S.; Leipzig 1-6, 1907-1913//
  988. Zeitschrift für Sexualwissenschaft und Sexualpolitik. (Internationale Gesellschaft für Sexualforschung) Berlin 1, 1914—  
Zeitschrift für Sinnesphysiologie. (See Zeitschrift für Psychologie und Physiologie der Sinnesorgane.)
  - \*989. Zeitschrift für Spiritismus und verwandte Gebiete. Leipzig 1-16, 1897-1912//?  
Zeitschrift für soziale Medizin. (See Archiv für soziale Hygiene und Demographie.)
  990. Zeitschrift für Völkerpsychologie und Soziologie. Leipzig 1, 1925— (8, 1932— as Sociologus)
  991. Zeitschrift für Voelkerpsychologie und Sprachwissenschaft. Berlin 1-20, 1860-1890// (Index 1-20 in 20. (Continued as Verein für Volkskunde, Zeitschrift.)
  992. Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Biologie Abt. C. Zeitschrift für vergleichende Physiologie. Berlin 1, 1924—
  993. Zentralblatt für die gesamte Kinderheilkunde. Berlin 1, 1911— (1-8, 1911-1914 as Zeitschrift für Kinderheilkunde, Referate. Suspended 1914-1920.)
  994. Zentralblatt für die gesamte Neurologie und Psychiatrie. (Gesellschaft deutsche Nervenärzte) Berlin 1, 1910— (After 1921 continues Neu-

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- rologisches Zentralblatt. 1-24 as Zeitschrift für die gesamte Neurologie und Psychiatrie, Referate und Ergebnisse.)
995. Zentralblatt für Kinderheilkunde. Berlin 1-22, 1896-1917 //
996. Zentralblatt für Nervenheilkunde und Psychiatrie. Internationale Monatschrift für die gesamte Neurologie in Wissenschaft und Praxis mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Degenerations-anthropologie. Leipzig; Coblenz 1-33, 1878-1910 // (Continued as Zeitschrift für die gesamte Neurologie und Psychiatrie.)
997. Zentralblatt für Physiologie. (Deutsche physiologische Gesellschaft; Physiologische Gesellschaft, Berlin) Vienna; Leipzig 1-34, 1887-1921 // (Merged with Pflügers Archiv.)  
— Supplement. (See Bibliographia physiologica.)
998. Zentralblatt für Psychoanalyse und Psychotherapie. (Internationale psychoanalytische Vereinigung) Wiesbaden 1-4, 1910-1914 // Continued as Internationale Zeitschrift für Psychoanalyse.
999. Zentralblatt für Psychologie und psychologische Pädagogik. Würzburg 1-2, 1914-1917 //
1000. Zentralblatt für Psychotherapie und ihre Grenzgebiete einschliesslich der medizinischen Psychologie und psychischen Hygiene. (Allgemeine ärztliche Gesellschaft für Psychotherapie) Leipzig 1, 1928- (1-2, 1928-1929 as Allgemeine ärztliche Zeitschrift für Psychotherapie und psychische Hygiene.)
1001. Zhurnal ékspériméntal'noï biologii i meditsiny. (Gosudarstvennyi institut narodnogo zdoravookhraneniia) Moscow 1, 1925-
1002. Zhurnal nevropatologii i psikhiiatrii. (Moscow.

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- Universitet. Obshchestvo nevropatologov i psikhiatrov) Moscow 1, 1901—
1003. Zhurnal psikhologii, nevrologii i psikhiiatrii. Moscow 1, 1922—
1004. Zhurnal psikhologii, pedologii i psikhotekhniki.  
— Serie A. (See Psikhologiya.)  
— Serie B. Moscow 1, 1928—
1005. Zoist; a journal of cerebral physiology and mesmerism, and their application to human welfare. London 1-13, 1843-1856//
1006. Zoologische Jahrbücher Abt. für allgemeine Zoologie und Physiologie der Tiere. Jena 30, 1910— (This Abt. started with B. 30 of Zoologische Jahrbuch. 1, 1886—)

## Section II

### UNIVERSITY SERIAL PUBLICATION

(N. B. This list is arranged alphabetically by name of University. Journals listed in Section I published by Universities are referred to from this list.)

1007. Berlin. Universität.  
— Neurologisches Institut.  
— — (See Journal für Psychologie und Neurologie.)  
— Psychologische Institut.  
— — (See Psychologische Studien.)
1008. Bratislava (Pressburg), Universita Komenského v Bratislavě.  
— Filosofická fakultá.  
— — Sbornik. 1, 1922—  
— — Spisy. 1, 1922—
1009. Breslau, Universität.  
— Psychiatrische und Nervenlinik.  
— — Arbeiten. 1-2, 1892-1895//?

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1010. Bruenn-Masarykova Universita,  
       — Filosofická fakultá.  
       — — Spisy. 1, 1923—
1011. Calcutta University.  
       — Department of Science.  
       — — Journal. 1, 1919—  
       — (See also Indian journal of psychology.)
1012. California, University. Berkeley.  
       — Department of Education.  
       — — Bureau of Research in Education.  
       — — Studies. 1-13, 1921-1923//  
       — Philosophical Union.  
       — — Bulletin. 1, 1889— (no. 5-9, 11 never published.)  
       — Publications in  
       — — Education. 1, 1893—  
       — — Philosophy. 1, 1904—  
       — — Physiology. 1, 1903—  
       — — Psychology. 1, 1910—  
       — — Zoology. 1, 1902—
1013. Cambridge University. (England)  
       — Physiological laboratory.  
       — — Studies. 1-3, 1873-1877//
1014. Catholic University of America, Washington.  
       — Anthropological series. 1, 1930—  
       — Department of education.  
       — — Educational research monographs. 1, 1925—  
           (1-5 as Educational research bulletins.)  
       — Pedagogical series. 1, 1907—  
       — Psychological studies. 1, 1905— (Also in Psychological monographs.)  
       — Studies in psychology and psychiatry. Baltimore 1, 1926—  
       — (See also Catholic educational review.)
1015. Chicago, University.  
       — Contributions to education. 1-6, 1901-1902//

## PSYCHOLOGICAL JOURNALS

- Contributions to philosophy. 1-4, 1896-1903//  
(Superseded by Philosophic studies.)
- Hull Physiological Laboratory.
- — Physiological archives. 1-3, 1895-1900//?
- Philosophic studies. 1, 1907—
- (See also American journal of sociology;  
Elementary school journal.)
- 1016. Colorado College, Colorado Springs.  
— Publications, Education and psychology  
series. no. 1, 1919//
- 1017. Colorado State Teacher's College, Greeley.  
— Education series. 1, 1926—  
— Research bulletin. 1, 1916—
- 1018. Colorado, University, Boulder.  
— Department of psychology and education.  
— — Investigations. 1-3, no. 2, 1902-1906//
- 1019. Columbia University, New York.  
— Contributions to philosophy and psychology.  
1-27, 1894-1922// (1-12 as Contributions to  
philosophy, psychology and education.)  
— (See also Archives of philosophy; Archives  
of psychology.)  
— Teacher's College.  
— — Contributions to education. 1, 1905— (2-  
23 as Columbia University contributions to  
education, Teachers College series.)  
— — Studies in the nature of character. 1,  
1928—  
— (See also Child development monographs;  
Social science monographs; Teachers Col-  
lege record.)
- 1020. Copenhagen, Universitet.  
— Psykiatrisk laboratorium.  
— — Meddelelser. [3, 1925—]
- 1021. Cornell University, Ithaca  
— School of education.

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- — Studies in education. 1, 1911-  
Danzig. Technische Hochschule.
- Fakultät für allgemeine Wissenschaften. Abt.  
für Geisteswissenschaften. (See Gedanken  
und Gestalten.)
- 1022. Duke University, Durham, N. C.
  - Duke University Psychological monographs.  
1, 1931-  
Escuela del Trabajo. (See this title in Section I.)
- 1023. Florence. Università.
  - Ricerche di psicologia. 1-2, 1905-1907//?
- 1024. George Peabody College for Teachers. Nashville,  
Tenn.
  - Contributions to education. 1, 1920-  
— (See also Peabody journal of education.)
- 1025. Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
  - Bulletins in education. 1, 1914- (1-3 as Har-  
vard-Newton bulletin.)
  - Graduate School of Education.
  - — Documents in the history of education. 1,  
1926-
  - Medical schools.
  - — Department of diseases of the nervous  
system.
  - — — Collected papers. 1, 1931-
  - — Department of neurology.
  - — — Contributions. 1-7, 1906-1926// (Re-  
prints)
  - — Neuropathological papers. 1904-1906//  
(Reprints)
  - Monographs in education.
  - — Series I. Studies in educational psychology  
and educational measurements. 1, 1922-
  - Psychological Laboratory.
  - — Psychological studies. 1-5, 1903-1922//
  - Studies in education. 1, 1914-



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1026. Illinois, University, Urbana.
  - College of education.
  - — Bureau of educational research.
  - — — Bulletin. 1, 1918—
  - — — Education research circular. 12, 1922—  
(1-11 not issued.)
  - Psychological Laboratory.
  - — Studies. 1, 1909—
  - School of Education.
  - — Bulletin. 1-19, 1909-1918 //
1027. Indiana, State Teachers College, Terre Haute.
  - Division of research.
  - — Teachers College journal. 1, 1929—
1028. Indiana University, Bloomington.
  - School of education.
  - — Bulletin. 1, 1924—
1029. Iowa, University, Iowa City.
  - College of Education.
  - — College of Education series. 1, 1924—
  - — Monographs in education. no. 1, 1926—
  - — Studies in education. 1, 1911—
  - Studies in character. no. 1, 1927—
  - Studies in child welfare. no. 1, 1920—
  - Studies in psychology. 1, 1897— (4, 1905—  
issued in Psychological monographs.)

James Millikin University, Decatur, Ill. (See  
Studies in linguistic psychology.)
1030. Jena, Universität.
  - Pädagogischen Universitäts-seminar.
  - — Pädagogisches seminar. Langensalza 1-16,  
1888-1916 // ?
1031. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.
  - Studies in education. 1, 1917—
  - Studies in philosophy and psychology. 1-3,  
1908-1909 //

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1032. Kansas, State Normal School, Emporia.  
     — Bureau of educational measurements and standards.  
     — — Studies. 1-7, 1915-1917//?
1033. Kansas, University, Topeka.  
     — School of education.  
     — — Bureau of School Service and Research.  
     — — — Bulletin of education. 1, 1926—  
     — Studies in education. 1, 1923—
1034. Karlsruhe, Technische Hochschule.  
     — Institut für Sozialpsychologie.  
     — — Sozialpsychologische Forschung. 1, 1922—  
     Kazan', Universitet. (See Nevrologicheskii viestnik.)
- \*1035. Keijo Imperial University, Tokyo.  
     — Studies in Philosophy and Psychology. 1, 1926—
1036. Kentucky, University, Lexington.  
     — College of education.  
     — — Bureau of School Service.  
     — — — Bulletin. 1, 1928—
1037. Kyoto, Imperial University.  
     — Anatomical Institute.  
     — — Arbeiten. Ser. A. Untersuchungen über das periphere Nervensystem. 1, 1930—  
     La Plata, Universidad nacional. (See Archivo de ciencias de la educación; Archivos de pedagogía y ciencias afines; Humanidades.)
1038. London University, University College.  
     — Draper's Company research memoirs.  
     — — Biometric series. 1, 1904—  
     — Psychological Laboratory.  
     — — Collected papers. 1, 1912—  
     — (See also Annals of eugenics.)
1039. Louvain, Université Catholique.  
     — Laboratoire de psychologie expérimentale.

## PSYCHOLOGICAL JOURNALS

- — Travaux. 1, no. 1-2, 1905-1910//?
- Loyola University, Chicago. (See Loyola educational index.)
- 1040. Madrid, Universidad.
  - Laboratorie de investigaciones biológicas.
  - — Trabajos. 1, 1901-
- 1041. Mexico City, Universidad Nacional.
  - Instituto de biologia.
  - — Annales. 1, 1930-
- 1042. Michigan, University, Ann Arbor, Mich.
  - Bureau of educational reference and research.
  - — Bulletin. 1, 1920- (1-29 as Bulletin of the Bureau of Tests and Measurements.)
  - School of education.
  - — Bulletin. 1, 1929-
  - — Studies. 1, 1921-
- 1043. Milan, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore.
  - Pubblicazioni.
  - — s. 1, Scienze filosofiche. 1, 1923-
  - — s. 3, Scienze sociali. 1, 1923-
  - — s. 6, Scienze biologiche. 1, 1923-
- 1044. Minnesota, University, Minneapolis.
  - College of education.
  - — Educational monographs. 1, 1921-
  - — Educational research bulletin. 1, 1924-
  - Education series. 1, 1922-
  - Institute of child welfare.
  - — Monograph series. 1, 1927-
- 1045. Missouri, University, Columbia.
  - Bulletin; Educational series. 1, 1911-
  - Studies; Philosophy and education series. 1, 1911//
- 1046. Montana, University, Missoula.
  - Studies in psychology. 1, 1908//
- 1047. Moscow, Universitet.
  - Clinique Psychiatrique

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- — Travaux. [2, 1914]
- Obshchestvo nevropatologov i psikhiatrov.
- — Trudy. [1890-1898]
- Psikhologicheskaja Laboratorija.
- — Zapiski. 1-5, 1896//?
- Psikhologicheskoe Obshchestvo.
- — Trudy. [1888-1889]
- (See also Zhurnal nevropatologii i psikiatrii.)
- 1048. Munich, Universität.
- K. Psychiatrische Klinik.
- — Jahresbericht. 1904/1905-1908/1909//?
- Psychologisches Institut.
- — Arbeiten. 1, 1930-
- 1049. Mysore, Maharaja's College.
- Psychological Laboratory.
- — Studies. 1, 1926-
- Naples, Università.
- Clinica neurologica. (See Rivista di neurologia.)
- National Catholic School of Social Work, Washington.
- (See Social science monographs.)
- 1050. Nebraska, University, Lincoln.
- Bureau of educational reference and research.
- — Educational research record. 1, 1928-
- Teacher's College.
- — Education research bulletin. 1-6, 1926-1928//
- 1051. New Mexico, University, Albuquerque.
- Bulletin; Education series. 1, 1906-
- 1052. North Carolina, University, Chapel Hill.
- School of Education.
- — Bureau of educational research.
- — — Studies in education. 1, 1923-
- — — Research and service bulletin. 1-2, no. 1, 1923-1927//?

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1053. North Dakota, University, Grand Forks.
  - School of education.
  - — School of education record. 1, 1915—
  - Departmental bulletins.
  - — Education. 1, 1911—
1054. Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
  - Medical School, Chicago.
  - — Institute of Neurology.
  - — — Publications. 1, 1929—
  - School of Education.
  - — Contributions to education. 1, 1929—
1055. Ohio State University, Columbus.
  - Bureau of educational research.
  - — Bibliographies in education. 1, 1930—
  - — Monographs. 1, 1924—
  - — (See also Educational research bulletin; Journal of higher education.)
  - Contributions in the principles of education. 1, 1926—
  - Contributions in psychology. no. 1, 1904— (1-5 as Studies in psychology. 5 as Psychological studies. 6, 1922— called ns. no. 1.)
1056. Oregon, University, Eugene.
  - Publications. 1-2, no. 10, 1919-1926// (Continued in sections.)
  - — Educational series. 1, 1926—
  - — Psychology series. 1, 1929—
1057. Palermo. Università,
  - Clinica delle malattie mentali e nervose.
  - — Annali. 1-3, 1898-1909//
 Paris, École pratique des hautes études. (See Psychologie expérimentale.)
1058. Peiping, China.
  - National Tsing Hua University.
  - — Science reports. Ser. B. Biological and Psychological sciences. 1, 1931—

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- National University. (See Shê hui k'o hsüeh ch'i k'an.)
- 1059. Pennsylvania, University, Philadelphia.
  - Contributions from the Department of Neurology and the Laboratory of Neuralpathology. 1-7, 1905-1914//
  - Experimental studies in psychology and pedagogy. 1, 1902-
  - (See also Educational outlook; Psychological clinic.)
- 1060. Pittsburg, University.
  - School of education.
  - — Journal. 1, 1925-
- 1061. Prague, Universita Karlova.
  - Deutsche psychiatrische Universitäts-klinik.
  - — Arbeiten. [1908]
  - Filosofická fakultá.
  - — Práce z vědeckých ústavů. no. 1, 1922-
- 1062. Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
  - Contributions to psychology. 1-4, 1895-1909// (Reprints)
- 1063. Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
  - Division of educational reference.
  - — Studies in higher education. 1, 1926-
- 1064. Rochester, University.
  - Eastman school of music.
  - — Studies in psychology. 1, 1925-
- 1065. Rome, Università.
  - Istituto psichiatrico.
  - — Annali. 1-7, 1901-1910//
  - Istituto di psicologia sperimentale.
  - — Contributi psicologici. 1, 1909- (1-3 published by Laboratorio di psicologia sperimentale.)
- 1066. Rutgers's College, New Brunswick, N. J.
  - School of Education.

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- — Studies in Education. 1, 1931-
- 1067. Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
  - Studies in social work. 1, 1930-
  - William Allan Neilson Research Laboratory.
  - — Smith College studies in psychology. 1, 1930-
- 1068. Southern California, University, Los Angeles.
  - Studies.
  - — Education series. 1, 1927-
  - (See also Sociology and social research.)
- 1069. Stanford University Stanford University, Calif.
  - Department of education.
  - — Research Laboratory of the Buckell Foundation.
  - — — Bulletin. 1-2, 1915//
  - Psychical research monographs. 1, 1917//
- Sun Yat Sen University, Canton, China. (See Chinese journal of educational research.)
- 1070. Sydney, University, Sydney, Australia.
  - University reprints.
  - — s12; Social sciences, economics, education, history, philosophy and psychology. 1, 1924-
- \*1071. Tartu, Ülikooli.
  - Zoologia-instituudi ja muuseumi.
  - — Tööd. 1, 1929-
- 1072. Tashkent, Sredne-aziatskii gosudarstvennyi universitet. (Turkestanskii gosudarstvennyi universitet. University of Central Asia.)
  - Trudy. (2-8, 1922-1923)
  - — series 1a Philosophia. 1, 1929-
  - — series 1b Pedagogika. 1, 1929-
  - — series 1c Psikhologiya. 1, 1927-
- 1073. Texas, University, Austin.
  - Bulletin.

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- — Education series. 1-5, 1918-1920//
- — Educational series. 1, 1901//
- Tokyo, Imperial University. (See Japanese journal  
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- 1074. Toronto, University.  
— Studies.  
— — Psychological series. 1, 1898-
- 1075. Utrecht Rijksuniversiteit.  
— Psychologisch laboratorium.  
— — Mededeelingen. 1, 1924-
- 1076. Victoria University of Manchester, England.  
— Publications; Education series. 1, 1907-
- 1077. Vienna. Universität.  
— Neurologisches institut. (Oesterreichisches  
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— — Arbeiten. 1, 1892-
- 1078. Warsaw. Universitet.  
— Psikhologicheskaja laboratorija.  
— — Raboty. [1870-1882]
- 1079. Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.  
— Studies.  
— — Social and philosophical sciences. 1, 1927-
- 1080. Wisconsin, University, Madison.  
— Bureau of educational research.  
— — Bulletin. 1, 1924-
- 1081. Würzburg. Universität.  
— Psychiatrische Klinik.  
— — Arbeiten. 1-9, 1906-1918//?  
— — Bericht. no. 1-6, 1893-1920//?
- 1082. Wyoming, University, Laramie.  
— Department of psychology.  
— — Bulletin. 1-3, 1910-1919//?
- 1083. Yale University, New Haven.  
— Psychological laboratory.  
— — Studies. 1-10, 1892-1902// Continued as



## PSYCHOLOGICAL JOURNALS

- — Yale psychological studies. Lancaster, Pa.  
ns. no. 1, 1905- (Published in Psychological monographs.)
- 1084. Zurich. Universität.  
— Hirnanatomisches Institut.  
— Arbeiten. Wiesbaden 1-10, 1905-1916//  
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## APPENDIX 2

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#### PUBLISHERS' ADDRESSES WITH LISTS OF BOOKS IN SERIES<sup>1</sup>

- Alcan, Felix, 108 Boulevard St. Germain, Paris  
Les grands philosophes. (F. Palhories) 26 (15)  
Bibliothèque de philosophie contemporaine. 500 (many)  
Bibliothèque de psychologie de l'enfant et de pédagogie. 6
- Appleton, D., & Co., 35 West 32nd St., New York  
Conduct of mind series. (Joseph Jastrow) 7  
International education series. 25 (8)  
International science series. (see Routledge)  
Contemporary library of psychology.
- Badger, R. G., The Gorham Press, 100 Charles St., Boston  
Badger's psychology series
- Bell, George, & Sons, 6 Portugal St., London  
Modern philosophers. (E. Hershey Sneath) 2
- Blackie & Sons, London  
Library of pedagogies. 21 (6)
- Bobbs-Merrill, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Childhood and youth series. (E. V. O'Shea)
- Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, England  
Cambridge comparative physiology. (J. Barcroft & J. T. Saunders) 6 (4)  
Cambridge psychological library. (G. Dawes Hicks) 7
- Century Co., 353 Fourth Ave., New York

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<sup>1</sup>This list of book series includes the editor's name and the number of volumes as published in the 1929 catalogues. The figures in parentheses represent the number of volumes of psychological interest as selected by the present author.

## PUBLISHER'S ADDRESSES

- Century education series. (Chas. E. Chadsey) 34  
Century social science series. (Edward A. Ross) 17 (11  
in preparation)  
Century psychology series. (Richard M. Elliott) 10  
Columbia University Press, New York  
Biological series. 3 (2)  
Contributions to philosophy, psychology, and scientific  
method. 19 (5)  
Constable & Co., 10 Orange St., London  
Philosophers, ancient and modern. 10  
Handbooks in the art of teaching. 9  
Daniel, C. W. Co., 46 Bernard St., London  
Psychic methods of cure series. 4  
Delachaux & Niestlé, S. A., 26 rue St-Dominique, Paris  
Collection d'actualites pédagogiques. 33  
Doubleday, Doran & Co., Garden City, N. Y.  
Teacher training series. (Walter S. Monroe) 4  
Dutton, E. P., & Co., 286 Fourth Ave., New York  
Everyman's library. (Ernest Rhys) (many older  
works included)  
Gruyter, Walter & Co., Berlin  
Sammlung Götschen. (over 1000 volumes, many of  
interest)  
Harcourt, Brace & Co., 383 Madison Ave., New York  
International library of philosophy, psychology and  
scientific method. (see Routledge)  
Harpers & Bros. 49 East 33rd St., New York  
Harper's social science series. 9  
Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass.  
Harvard monographs in education. 9  
Harvard studies in education. 11  
Harvard bulletins in education. 13  
Hoerber, Paul B., Inc., 76 Fifth Ave., New York  
Association for research in nervous and mental diseases,  
Monographs. 8

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- Hogarth Press, 52 Tavistock Sq. London  
International psycho-analytical library. 21
- Holt, Henry, & Co., 1 Park Ave., New York  
Home university library. (Gilbert Murray) 129 (16)  
American social science series. (Howard W. Odum) 15
- Houghton Mifflin Co., 2 Park St., Boston, Mass.  
Riverside educational monographs. (Henry Suzzallo)  
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Educational research series. (B. R. Buckingham) 2
- Libraire Armand Colin, 103 Boulevard St. Michel, Paris  
Bibliothèque de pédagogie expérimentale. (Th. Simon)  
3
- Libraire Mellottee, 48 rue Monsieur-le-Prince, Paris  
Les philosophes. 11
- Lippincott, J. P. & Co., East Washington Sq., Philadelphia,  
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Lippincott's educational guides. (W. F. Russell) 7 (3)
- Little, Brown & Co., 34 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.  
Criminal science monographs. (auspices Amer. Inst.  
Crim. Law & Criminol.) 4  
Mind and health series. (H. Addington Bruce) 8  
Modern criminal science series. 9
- Longmans, Green & Co., 55 Fifth Ave., New York  
Education series. (Frederic B. Knight) 7  
Monographs on physiology. (Ernest H. Starling) 5 (3)  
Psychology series. (Harvey Carr) 4  
Social science series. (Ernest R. Groves) 5
- McGraw-Hill Book Co., 370 Seventh Ave., New York  
Euthenics series. (Annie L. MacLeod) 1  
Publications in psychology. (J. F. Dashiell) (started  
1931)
- MacMillan Co., 60 Fifth Ave., New York  
Animal behavior series. (only one volume in print)  
Brief course series in education. (Paul Monroe) 8  
Experimental education series. (M. V. O'Shea)



## PUBLISHER'S ADDRESSES

- Home and school series. (Paul Monroe) 8  
Library of philosophy. (J. H. Muirhead) 31 (10)  
Textbook series in education. (Paul Monroe) 15  
New Republic, Inc., 421 West 21st St., New York  
The New Republic series. (Dollar books) 25 (11)  
Meiner, Felix, Leipzig  
Philosophische Bibliothek.  
Norton, W. W. & Co., 70 Fifth Ave., New York  
New science series. (C. K. Ogden) 18 (15)  
Open Court Publishing Co., 337 East Chicago Ave., Chicago,  
Ill.  
Religion of science library. 71 (17)  
Paetel, Gebrüder, Berlin & Leipzig  
Philosophischen Reihe. (Alfred Werner) 87 (to no.  
78 published by Rösl & Co., München)  
Prentice-Hall, 70 Fifth Ave., New York  
Prentice-Hall psychology series.  
Putnam, G. P. & Sons, 2 West 45th St., New York  
Loeb classical library. (early philosophers)  
Reinhardt, Ernst, Munich  
Geschichte der Philosophie in Einzeldarstellung. (Gus-  
tav Kafka) 40  
Routledge, George & Sons, & Kegan, Paul, Trench, Trubner  
& Co., (The Broadway House) 68 Center Lane,  
London  
International library of philosophy, psychology, and  
scientific method. (C. K. Ogden) 67  
Library of educational psychology. (C. K. Ogden) 2  
Psyche miniatures. 29 (25)  
International science series. (20 of those listed as in  
print are of interest)  
Scribner's, Charles, Sons, 597 Fifth Ave., New York  
The great educators. (Nicholas M. Butler) 11  
Epochs of philosophy. (John C. Hibben)  
Modern students library, Philosophy series. (Ralph B.  
Perry) 6

## HANDBOOK OF PSYCHOLOGICAL LITERATURE

Stanford University Press, Stanford University, Calif.

Genetic studies of genius. (Lewis M. Terman) 3

Teachers College, Columbia University, 525 West 120th St.,  
New York

Contributions to education.

Williams & Wilkins, Mount Royal & Guilford Aves., Balti-  
more, Md.

Psychological classics. (Knight Dunlap) 3

World Book Co., Yonkers, N. Y.

Measurement and adjustment series. (Lewis M. Ter-  
man) 11

Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn.

Silliman memorial lectures on science.

## Section II

### BOOKSELLERS ADDRESSES<sup>1</sup>

Blackwell, B. H., Ltd., 50 Broad St., Oxford, England

Bligh & Co., 28 Hallam St., Portland Pl. London

Dauber & Pine Bookshops, 66 Fifth Ave., New York

Dultz & Co./Curt Brumme, 16 Prinzregentenstrasse, Munich

Fiedler, Henry George, 89 Chambers St., New York

Foyle, W. & G., 119 Charing Cross Rd. London

Gilhofer & Ranschburg, 2 Bognergasse, Vienna

deGruyter, Walter & Co., 3b, Universitätsstrasse, Berlin

Heffer, W. & Sons, Ltd., 4 Petty Cury, Cambridge, England

Hirschwaldsche Buchhandlung, 68 Unter den Linden, Berlin

Jullien, A., 32 place du Bourg-de-Four, Geneva, Switzerland

Koehlers, K. F., Antiquarium, 21 Täubchenweg, Leipzig

Liebisch, Bernh., 6 Kurprinzstrasse, Leipzig

Maglione, P. (Libreria Maglione) 88 Via due Macelli, Rome

Swets & Zeitlinger, 471 Keizersgracht, Amsterdam

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<sup>1</sup>This is a brief, selected list of bookdealers who regu-  
larly list books of psychological interest in their catalogues.

## APPENDIX 3

### LIST OF SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

#### I. NORTH AMERICA

These data are taken from Richardson's *An index directory to special collections in North American libraries*, 1927. In each case the subject, library and location is given together with the approximate number of volumes in some cases. Several cognate subjects with many collections have been only noted and the reader is referred to the original source for further information.

##### Aristotle

Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J. (781)

##### Biology

(21 collections listed)

##### Character Education

Character Education Institute, Washington, D. C. (650)

##### Child Study

Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

##### Criminology

New York Public Library, New York City

##### Defectives

Harvard University, Social Ethics Dept., Cambridge,  
Mass.

Mass. Society for Mental Hygiene, Boston, Mass.

Social Service Library, Boston, Mass.

##### Delinquency

Mass. Society for Mental Hygiene, Boston, Mass.

Social Service Library, Boston, Mass.

##### Education

(54 Collections listed)

(see also pedagogy)

## HANDBOOK OF PSYCHOLOGICAL LITERATURE

### Ethnology

Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D. C.  
(31,000)

Harvard University, Peabody Museum, Cambridge,  
Mass.

Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. (2500)

### Eugenics

Social Service Library, Boston, Mass.

### Feeble-mindedness

Mass. Society for Mental Hygiene, Boston, Mass.

Social Service Library, Boston, Mass.

The Training School, Vineland, N. J.

### Industrial Management

Harvard University, Graduate School of Business Ad-  
ministration, Cambridge, Mass.

### Insanity

Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. (1250)

Mass. Society for Mental Hygiene, Boston, Mass.

St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C. (4000)

Surgeon-General's Library, Washington, D. C.

### Juvenile Delinquency

Social Service Library, Boston, Mass.

### Kant

Columbia University, New York City

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. (434)

### Medicine

(over 100 collections listed)

### Mental Hygiene

Juvenile Court Library, Washington, D. C.

Mass. Society for Mental Hygiene, Boston, Mass.

National Committee for Mental Hygiene, New York  
City (600)

Social Service Library, Boston, Mass.

### Neurology

Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

## PSYCHOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

### Opthalmology

- Grosvenor Library (Hubbell Collect.), Buffalo, N. Y.  
(3000)  
Stanford University (Backan Library), Stanford University, Calif. (5000)  
University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.  
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. (2000)

### Philosophy

- Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.  
Columbia University, New York City (11,149)  
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.  
Georgetown University (Riggs Memorial), Washington, D. C.  
Gonzaga Library, Washington, D. C.  
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (11,060)  
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.  
Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.  
St. Louis Public Library, (Snider Library), St. Louis, Mo.  
St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Md.  
Union Theological Seminary, New York City  
University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.  
University of Notre Dame, (Brownson Library), Notre Dame, Ind. (3000)  
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.  
University of Southern California, (Hoose Library), Los Angeles, Calif.  
Vedanta Society Library, New York City (1000)  
Woodstock College, Woodstock, Md. (4750)  
Yale University (Healy Library), New Haven, Conn.  
*French philosophy*; University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. (1500)  
*Scholastic philosophy*; Trinity College, Washington, D. C.

### Plato

- Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

## HANDBOOK OF PSYCHOLOGICAL LITERATURE

### Psychiatry

Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Surgeon-General's Library, Washington, D. C.

### Psychology

Harvard University, (Robbins Library), Cambridge, Mass.

Columbia University, New York City, (2826)

Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

Yale University, (Psychological Laboratory), New Haven, Conn. (1000)

### Psychopathology

University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.

### Sociology

(25 collections listed)

### Spinoza

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. (525)

Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio

New York Public Library, New York City (250)

### Vocational Guidance

Harvard University, Graduate School of Business Administration, Cambridge, Mass. (1085)

Vocational Bureau of Boston, Boston, Mass. (400)

### Zoology

(13 Collections listed)

## II. GREAT BRITAIN

These data were taken from Barwick's *The ASLIB Directory* 1928. (See note under section I.)

### Animal Magnetism

Society for Psychical Research, (Edmund Gurney Memorial Library), London (500)

### Anthropology

(12 collections listed)

### Aristotle

Bodleian Library (Bywater collection), Oxford University, Oxford. (4000)

## PSYCHOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

Chandler Library of Aristotlean and other philosophical literature. Pembroke College, Oxford University, Oxford.

Bacon, Sir Francis

Bacon Society (Private), London

Lambeth Public Libraries, London (450)

Biology

(7 collections listed)

Child Study

Child Study Society, London (550) Housed at London School of Economics.

Incorporated Froebel Education Institute, London (child care, etc., 16 collections listed)

Crime and Criminals

British Museum, Dept. of Printed Books, London

Charity Organization Society, London (100)

Howard League for Penal Reform, London (500)

Inner Temple (Wm. Crawford Collection), London

Legge Library, London

London Library, London

Squire Law Library, Oppenheim College, Cambridge

Education

(37 collections listed)

Ethnology

(5 collections listed)

Eugenics

Eugenics Society, London (1550)

Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics, London (6000)

Hume, David

Royal Society of Edinburgh, (collection of Mss.)

Juvenile Delinquency

Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, London

State Children's Association, London

## HANDBOOK OF PSYCHOLOGICAL LITERATURE

### Mental Diseases

- Central Association for Mental Welfare, London. (500)  
(for members)
- Royal Medico-psychological Association, London. (4000)  
(for members)

Mill, J. S.

Somerville College, Oxford

### Nervous system

- Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, London
- Maudsley Hospital, London. (7000)
- National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic,  
London (1000)
- Tavistock Clinic for Functional Nerve Cases, London

### Ophthalmology

- Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians, London (350)
- Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, London (3000)
- Royal Society of Medicine, London (members only)

### Philosophy

- Armstrong College, (Merz Library), Newcastle-upon-Tyne (4000)
- Bradford Public Library (James Hanson Library,) Bradford (12000)
- Chester Society of Natural Science, Literature and Art (470)
- Corpus Cristi College (Shadworth-Hodgson Collection) Oxford
- Hamilton College, Glasgow University, Glasgow (8000)
- John Rylands Library, Manchester
- Leeds University, Special Library (3000)
- London Library, London
- London University (Lady Welby Library) (2500)
- Reading University, Reading (7500)
- Ripon Hall, Oxford University (500)
- St. Patrick's College, Maynooth
- University College, London University



## PSYCHOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

Veitch College, Glasgow University, Glasgow (600)  
Westminster College, Cambridge University, (18000)

### Phonetics

University College, London University

### Phrenology

British Phrenological Society, London (private)

### Physiology

(12 collections listed)

### Psychical Research

(8 collections listed)

### Psychoanalysis

Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, London  
Institute of Psychoanalysis, London

### Psychology

Aberdeen University, Departmental Library  
Board of Education, London  
British Psychological Society (50, 30 periodicals)  
John Rylands Library, Manchester  
King's College, London  
Liverpool Diocesan Library  
London University, (Dr. Waller Memorial Library)  
(2000)  
National Institute of Industrial Psychology (100, 22  
periodicals).  
Newcastle-upon-Tyne Literary and Philosophical Society  
University College, London University  
Cambridge University, Psychological Laboratory,  
(1000)

### Sociology

(21 Collections listed)

### Vocational Guidance

(5 collections listed)

### Zoology

(19 collections listed)

## APPENDIX 4

### LIST OF REFERENCES

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4. Baldwin, James Mark. (1901-1905) Dictionary of philosophy and psychology. New York: Macmillan. 3 vols. in 4. (Vol. 3: cf. Rand, Benjamin.)
5. Barlow, Peter. (1924) Tables of squares, cubes, square roots, cube roots and reciprocals of all integral numbers up to 10,000. London: Spen, New York: Spen and Chamberlain. Stereotyped ed. (1st ed. 1814) Pp. 199.
6. Barwich, G. F. (ed) (1928) The ASLIB Directory. A guide to sources of specialized information in Great Britain and Ireland. Oxford: University Press.
7. Bentley, Madison. (1924) The field of psychology: a survey of experimental, individual, social and genetic. New York: Appleton. Pp. 545.
8. Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Catalogue des dissertations et écrits académiques provenant des échanges avec les universités étrangères et reçus par la Bibliothèque Nationale. (1882-) Paris: Klincksiech. Vol. 1-, 1884- to date.

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18. Childs, James B. (1930) An account of government document bibliography in the United States and elsewhere. Washington: Library of Congress. Rev. ed. Pp. 57.
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21. Crane, E. J. and Patterson, Austin M. (1927) A guide to the literature of chemistry. New York: John Wiley and Sons. Pp. 438.
22. Crelle, August Leopold. (1908) Calculating tables giving the product of every two numbers from 1-1000 and their application to the multiplication and division of all numbers above 1000. Ed. by O. Seeliger. Berlin: Reimar. Pp. 501. (1st. ed. 1857; 1st. Eng. ed. N. Y. 1898; U. S. Geol. Sur. photo-lithographic reprint of French ed. 1918.)
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24. Deutscher Literatur Katalog. Leipzig: Koehler u. Volkman. 1904- to date.
25. Dewey, Melvil. (1932) Decimal classification and relative index. Lake Placid, N. Y.: Forest Press. 13th ed. (1st. ed. 1876.)
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27. Dictionary of National biography. (1885-1927) Ed. Sir Sidney Lee. (v. 1-21 by Leslie Stephen) vol. 1-63, A-Z. Supplement. v. 1-3, A-W, 1885-1901. Index and epitome, 1903. Errata, 1904. Second supplement 3 v. 1912. Second supplement, index and epitome 1913. Third supplement 1912-1921. Ed. by H. W. C. Davis and J. R. H. Weaver with index 1901-1921. 1927.
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31. Düncker, Karl and Watt, Donald B. (1930) A German-English dictionary of psychological terms. Seven thousand words. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Edwards Bros. Pp. 146.
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33. Dunlap, Knight. (1922) *Elements of scientific psychology*. St. Louis: Mosby. Pp. 368.
34. Education Index. New York: Wilson. Vol. 1-, 1929- to date (Annual cumulations.)
35. Educational Press Association of America. (1932) *Eighth yearbook*. Ed. J. E. Morgan. Washington: Educ. Press. Assoc., Comm. on Standards. Pp. 31.
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41. Fleming, William. (1887) Vocabulary of philosophy, psychological, ethical, metaphysical. London: Griffin. 1887 (4th ed. by Henry Valderwood) Pp. 439.
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*Monthly list of government publications.*)
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